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NOTES ON THE GENEALOGY

O F

ONE SMITH FAMILY

B Y

EDWARD D. SMITH

O F

ATLANTA, GA.

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THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY
407 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

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NOTES ON THE GENEALOGY

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ONE SMITH FAMILY

B Y

EDWARD D. SMITH

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1944

* * * * *

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
816 STATE STREET
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

DEDICATION

2034508

These notes on the genealogy of our Smith family are affectionately dedicated to my Father, Addison Gillespie Smith, who began the research into the family line which I have continued, and whose work was unfinished by him for lack of time.

I hope that in the future some other member of the family will take occasion to extend and elaborate these notes and make them more complete and the line of descent more certain than I have been able to do.

E. D. Smith
Atlanta, Georgia

1944.

Recd Mar 20-1979

FOREWORD

The father of the writer, Addison G. Smith (IX), collected a considerable amount of data concerning this Smith family which he incorporated in a letter directed to his children, dated January 18, 1911.

His knowledge of the family was extensive insofar as contemporaneous relationships went, but his own knowledge of his ancestors went no further back than the John Smith, (VI), who married Elizabeth Lancaster; and though subsequent correspondence with Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Birmingham, Alabama, W. S. Stevens of Smithfield, N. C., Mrs. R. D. (Clarissa Ann Smith) Loftin of Mount Olive, N. C., Benjamin Grady of Washington, D. C., and letters written by Everitt Smith of North Carolina and South Dakota, gave leads as to the ancestors of this John Smith, he apparently had no time and made no effort to follow them up.

An examination of this correspondence indicated to the writer a tradition that this Smith family was in some way related to and probably descended from the so-called Smiths of Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia; and when a copy of Boddie's "17th Century Isle of Wight County, Virginia" fell into his hands, see Section "Some Isle of Wight Families" Pages 245-253, he became interested enough in the subject to attempt to ascertain whether there was, in fact, any basis for the tradition.

In this investigation he was referred by Mr. Boddie, whom he had known as a boy in Birmingham, Alabama, to Mr. Claiborne L. Smith of Rocky Mount, N. C., who in turn referred him to Mr. Stuart Smith, of Scotland Neck, N. C. Both of these gentlemen are descended from Nicholas Smith (III).

Mr. Stuart Smith has made an extensive investigation into this branch of this Smith family, tracing its origin and collecting the names of some two thousand members of it. The writer has had the benefit of Mr. Stuart Smith's research.

Mr. Howard M. Askew of Atlanta, Ga., a friend of the writer, whose family came originally from Isle of Wight County, Virginia, and who has a great familiarity with the genealogy of that section, as well as the Wayne County section of North Carolina, became interested with the writer in this search. From time to time on various phases of the search the writer or Mr. Askew enlisted the assistance of Miss Marybelle Delamar, of Raleigh, N. C., Mrs. Charles E. Davis of Smithfield, Va., and Mrs. Virginia Savedge, of Surry, Surry County, Va.

Additional correspondence was had with Mr. Benjamin Grady, and information was obtained from Mrs. John B. Harvio, of Danville, Va., and Mrs. D. M. Pearsall, of Rocky Mount, N. C., kinswomen of the writer.

An analysis and compilation of the information thus gathered seems to indicate that the family tradition of descent referred to was founded on fact.

W. S. Stevens wrote Mrs. J. Morgan Smith (8/31/12) that he had learned from Rev. John Bryan Williams that Arthur Smith and his brother had come from England in 1660 and settled in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, and that two of his sons Arthur and William had gone to N. C. and settled on the Neuse River about six miles from old Waynesboro, in Wayne County.

Mr. Stevens connected up with our Arthur Smith (V) and gave his own ancestry as: Arthur (IV), Arthur (V), John (VI), William (VII) and Mary (VIII), (who married N. B. Stevens).

Everitt Smith states, December 1, 1896, of his own knowledge that his grandfather John (VI) was a son of Arthur, and he gives the same story of what Rev. John Bryan Williams had found, with the additional statement that the brother of Arthur (IV), the father of Arthur (V), was named John.

It has been impossible to locate the notes of Rev. John Bryan Williams, but an examination of an article written by another dealing with a different genealogical subject, and referring to something written by Mr. Williams, indicates some inaccuracies in the latter's work. When analyzed in the light of later information it appears to the writer that Mr. Williams may not have been correct in some of his reputed deductions or views.

However, there remains the fundamental suggestion that Arthur (V) was the son of an Arthur.

In following up this lead, an article in the Compendium of American Genealogy (Virkus) was found, contributed by Mrs. Walter L. Griffith, tracing her own line, which gave it in the earlier generations as follows:

"Arthur Smith (b) England, (1597, 1645) came to Virginia 1622, settled Isle of Wight County.

Col. Arthur Smith, Burgess, 1685, Justice 1688-91.

Arthur Smith, (M) Lewis; Burgess.

Nicholas Smith, settled in Halifax Co., N. C. on Roanoke River, 1720, Vestryman St. Luke's Old Brick Church, built 1632.

Arthur Smith (M) Anne Ruffin."

It was ascertained that Arthur Smith, who married Anne Ruffin had a son named Arthur, and it was first thought that our Arthur (V) was that son.

Preliminary search developed that Mrs. Griffin's information was probably inaccurate. This feeling was subsequently confirmed and the line of the Arthur Smith who married Anne Ruffin was ascertained through the Stuart Smith researches.

Partly through his records and partly through independent research, it was definitely found that our Arthur (V) could not have been the son of the Arthur, who married Anne Ruffin.

It afterwards developed that Arthur (V) was probably the son of Henry Arthur (IV) and that evidently Henry Arthur (IV) was sometimes called or referred to as Arthur, as in the indenture of June 20, 1733, hereinafter noted, thus possibly accounting for the view of Mr. Stevens and Everitt Smith, apparently founded on John Bryan Williams' view that Arthur (V) was the son of an Arthur.

It also developed that Henry Arthur (IV) was the son of Richard (III) and therefore the first cousin instead of the son of the Arthur who married Anne Ruffin.

							
Molley Smith born Jan ^y 22 nd 1754	Patley Smith born Jan ^y 14 th 1757	Winney Smith born Aug st 11 th 1764	Drew Smith born Apr ^{il} 28 th 1765	Arthur Smith born Apr ^{il} 6 th 1765	Martha Smith born Dec ^{em} 16 th 1768	James Smith born May 4 th 1770 Died Oct 9 th 1770	Rob ^t Rufin Smith born Dec ^{em} 16 th 1774 Richard Smith born Dec ^{em} 16 th 1774



Arthur Smith was born
— November 14th 1732
Ann: Smith his wife
was born: April 6th 1737

— The Ages of Arthur Smith And Ann Smith his wife and Children —

In this correspondence with Stuart Smith a very interesting thing developed, the existence of the "Peacock Chart", a photostat of a tracing of which is incorporated herein.

It must be borne in mind that the predominant feature of the arms of the Smiths of Blackmore, ancestors of the Isle of Wight family, was the peacock, close (with wings folded) and that the crest was a peacock's head, erased, (torn off roughly).

Stuart Smith has in his possession this original so-called "Peacock Chart", which is a colored and rather elaborate drawing adorned with peacocks, with folded wings, (or "close") with the characteristic feathers rising from the head, as in the Smith crest, the chest is also sprinkled all over with peacock feathers.

An artist's copy of this Peacock Chart hangs over the fountain in the writer's sun parlor.

As pointed out by Mr. Stuart Smith this chart was made between 1774, the date of birth of Richard, the last child shown on this chart, and the birth of Anne Bennet Smith another daughter, in 1777. William Ruffin Smith, another son was born in 1779.

When one considers that if peacocks are drawn simply for ornament they are generally shown with wings and tails spread, (or "in pride"), that this chart was drawn probably without any recourse to genealogical or heraldic literature; and that at that time there was no particular craze for the tracing of genealogies, this chart takes on considerable significance toward a confirmation of the tradition of descent from the Isle of Wight family. Thomas (I), of Surry, Co., was a member of this family.

Stuart Smith also wrote "My grandfather thought that he was descended from the Smiths, of Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He died when I was quite young, so I never discussed the matter with him."

From all the facts the writer has been able to gather, some of which are indicated herein, it is believed that the following line of descent, back of Stephen Smith (VII), whose wife and seven children went to Sumter County, Alabama, after his death, has been reasonably well established by this investigation:

(a) John Smith (VI), spoken of by Addison G. Smith, who was the father of Stephen (VII), was the son of Arthur Smith (V), whose will was probated in Wayne County, N. C. in 1808.

(b) Arthur Smith (V) was the son of Henry Arthur Smith (IV), who received a grant of land in Dobbs (now Wayne) County, N. C., in 1762, who was on the tax lists of that county in 1769, was mentioned in the will of Richard Smith (III) in 1751 and joined him in an indenture in 1733.

(c) Henry Arthur Smith (IV) was the son of Richard Smith (III) who made his will in Northampton Co., N. C. in 1756.

(d) Richard Smith (III) was the son of Richard Smith (II) who made his will in Surry County, Va., in 1712.

(e) Richard Smith (II) was the son of Thomas Smith (I) who made his will in Surry County, Va., in 1669.

(f) This Thomas Smith (I) was the second son of Arthur Smith, of Blackmore, Essex, England, referred to by Boddie in his book above cited, and received grants of Virginia lands in 1632 and 1635.

It must, in fairness, however, be pointed out that the two weak links in this chain of ancestry are conclusion (a), whether Arthur (V) was the son of Henry Arthur (IV), and conclusion (b), whether Richard (II) was the son of Thomas (I). Conclusion (a) seems to be somewhat better supported by the data so far gathered than is conclusion (b).

As to conclusion (b) Mr. Askew has the view that further investigation may develop that this family may have come from some descendant of Arthur Smith, the founder of Smithfield, who went to North Carolina, rather than from his brother, Thomas (I). Mr. Stuart Smith seems to be satisfied with this conclusion as it is presented.

Further investigation on these two points is intended when conditions permit, and such investigation may alter one or both of these conclusions.

However, the consistently held family tradition that this Smith family is descended from the family that founded Smithfield, Va., is too strong to be discarded. And it is upon this theory of ancestry and descent, founded upon the facts gained from this investigation, that these genealogical notes have been prepared.

Naturally, in an article of this character, it is impossible to incorporate or even to refer in detail to all of the material gathered; but the writer is sending this material or copies of it, to the Department of Archives and History of Alabama, at Montgomery, Alabama, where it may be inspected by anyone interested.

It is understood that this material, together with a number of old family letters, some of which might even be of interest generally as showing early conditions in Alabama and some of the other Southern States preceding during and just after the Civil War, has been identified by the Department as the E. D. Smith Collection.

Some of the data supporting the line of descent above referred to will be found in that collection and some has been indicated on the ensuing pages, but further support will be found in similarity of family names, etc., by an examination of these original data. Analysis, however, and an appraisal of the value of the different items will be necessary, as divergent views are expressed in some of them. A list of the material filed with the Alabama Department is indicated in Appendix 1.

The Arms and Crest of this Smith family of Blackmore, (or Rivenhall), referred to by Boddie, are shown in Burke's Peerage. A cut of the crest is in Fairbairn's "Crests", Plate 69 No. 5. R. P. Graham Vivian, Bluemantle, College of Arms, London, England gave these arms and crest in a letter to Major Sidney P. Smith, brother of the writer, and then stationed near London, in August 1943. A copy of Bluemantle's communication and an extract from a letter of Major Smith, both of interest, are as follows:

Undated report - Enclosed with letter of Major Sidney P. Smith - from his station near London, England - dated August 10th, 1943.

"College of Arms,
Queen Victoria Street,
London EC.4.

Thank you for your letter of July 21st. I must apologize for the delay that has taken place but it was only yesterday that I received the detailed results of an examination of the official records. I enclose the notes of these results on two separate sheets herewith.

From these you will see that the family of Smith of Blakemore with Coat of Arms, with quarterings and crest, are recorded in the Heralds' Visitations of Essex for 1634 and 1664, but no entry has been made in the official records since 1664. I have had a further search made of one or two of the "Heralds' Collections", which contain a large mass of genealogical information (often useful and accurate but which is in no way of the same authority as the official records).

You will see that from this source (Harrison Collection, Vol. iii P. 471-474. I have obtained a continuation of the pedigree down to 1724 - (George Harrison was Clarenceaux, King of Arms and died about 1805). I also enclose note of a Monumental Inscription to Stephen Smyth Esq., Ob. 14 June 1672 - from the Register of St. Laurence, Blackmore at the College, which has also been examined.

If you would care to have a copy of any of these pedigrees and/or Arms these could be done at the College on request and payment according to the work required.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd) R. P. Graham Vivian,
Blumantle."

SMITH OF BLAKEMORE, CO. ESSEX

Card Index Peds.	Nil
D. 14	"
Norf.	"

Visitations C. 21/101b, Essex 1634. Ped. 6 gens. from Thomas Smyth of Rivonhall Co. Essex to the two daughters Dorothy and Margaret, of Capt. Stephen Smyth of Blackmore Rsq.

Signed Stephan Smyth

Arms. Argent a cross gules between 4 peacocks azure with five quarterings.

Crest. A peacock's head and neck erased azure gorged with a (ducal) coronet or

D/ 21 37b. Essex 1664: Ped. 4 gens from Thomas Smith of Blackmore, and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Jo. Turner of Crepinghall, Co. Essex, to the 8 children of Major Stephen Smith of Blackmore.

Signed Stephan Smyth

Arms and Crest. as above, with eight quarterings.

Arms in 1 - Nil

Old Grants. "

Misc. No Use.

Various Collections. (111/466-496 - Various peds. of Smith of Essex etc.

Rogers - (111 471 - of Blackmore, from John Carrington
alias

Harrison Collection (474 Smith d. 1446 to 1724.
(Arms and Crest as C 21/101b.

--Essex Reg. & M.Is St. Laurence, Blackmore (register commences 1602)
M.I. to Stephen Smyth son of Stephen Smyth Esq.
died 14th, June 1672 aged 23.

Major Sidney P. Smith, from his station near London, wrote on Oct. 17th, 1943, as follows:

"I have at last managed to get by Blackmore and look through the church there; I saw the tomb which you mention in some of your letters (referring to one of the old Smith tombs there) and the carved figures on it but there is no coat of arms anywhere about. As a matter of fact the figures on the tomb are somewhat unique to me, in that the clothes are carved just as they would be if the figures were erect, while as a matter of fact they are recumbent. By that I mean that the pleated skirt of the woman, and the clothes on the man, all hang just as they would if a person were standing, although the figures were lying down."

It is interesting to note the Carrington descent claimed by this family, mentioned by Boddie, alluded to by Bluemantle and shown in the visitations of Essex. This descent was vigorously attacked by the antiquarian Round, in his book "Pedigree and Peerage", Vol. II pp 134-357.

The International Heraldic Institute, Ltd., 1110 F St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C. advises that it recognizes these arms described by Boddie and Bluemantle as those of the family of Smith, of Blackmore and Little Baddow, Co., Essex, England, originally Carrington, of Warwickshire, England, and Saint Margaret's Co. Gloucester.

It says that this family is derived from Sir Michael Carrington, Knt., standard bearer to Richard I in the Holy Land, through John Carrington, who in the beginning of Henry IV reign, having adhered with devotion to the deposed monarch, Richard II, was forced to expatriate himself, and, after residing some time abroad, to assume for security, the very general surname of SMYTH; he died in 1446, leaving inter alias, Hugh, his heir, ancestor of the Smiths, Lords Carrington, which branch of the family became extinct in 1706.

The files of the Institute are said to contain much interesting genealogical and historical data on the family abroad, from 1189 A. D. to Richard Smith, who resumed the family name of Carrington in 1878, and who was Richard Smith - Carrington, Esqr., Lord of the Manor of Ashby - Foeville, Co. Leicester, F. S. A., J. P. and D. I., Co. Worcester, England, in 1894.

The Institute does not have the direct connection with the Virginia family. This connection is, however, shown in Boddie's book.

The supposed Carrington descent disputed by Round, is shown at Page 173, etc. Visitations of Essex, Part I. Metcalfe.

Discarding all names shown in this old document except the direct line down to Arthur Smith and his brothers, who are assumed to be the ones shown by Boddie to have emigrated to Virginia, the line as shown is as follows:

Sir William Carrington, Knight. (M) Anne, daughter and heir of Edmond Farwell and his wife, d & r, of Robert Coventree.

Sir William Carrington, Knight (M) Catherin, sister to William Montacile, Erle of Salisbury.

Thomas Carrington, Knight, Obitt 4 Rich. 2nd 1378. (M) Margaret daughter to Sir Robert Roose, Knight.

John Carrington, who fled out of England and named himself Smith Obitt 25th of Henry VI, 1446. (M 1st) Anne, daughter of German, widow of Baynard. (M 2nd) Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Robert Lainham and Alice, daughter and heir of John Henle, of London, Mayor, 16th of Richard II, 1392.

Thomas Smith of Rivenhall in County, Essex, Esquire. (M) Isabel, daughter and heir of Baddow in County Essex, England.

John Smith of Blackmore, Essex. (M) daughter of Tignall, of Wirstershys, King's auditor there.

A note shows that John Smith's will, 1543, mentions his wife, Dorothy, and several sons and daughters in "Essex Arch, Trans" Vol III. 55.

Thomas Smith, of Blakomore (M) Margaret, daughter and heir to John Turner, of Creping Hill in Essex, 1594.

Arthur Smith (M) Anne, daughter of Milword.

Arthur Smith, 22, year 1664. This Arthur Smith had brothers, Stephen, Henry, and Thomas.

The same visitations show the descendants of Sir John Smith, of Cressing Temple, Essex, Knight, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and son of Hughe Smith, the 3rd son of the John Carrington, who fled the Realm and returned and died in 1446; and of John Smith's two wives Anne Wood and Agnes Harwell.

The visitations of Essex 1612, show a John Smith, of Essex, to have married as his second wife, Millicent Leynham, a descendant of John Hend. The line of her descent is given.

CONTENTS

The writer has not found it possible to take the time to prepare an index to these notes. Possibly an index would add little value to them.

However, for the convenience of any one who desires to utilize the information shown, a simple chart follows, with the generations and direct or trunk descendants from Thomas Smith down, shown by Roman numerals.

The descendants of those shown by the Roman numerals, who may be called the branches, where traced in the text, are shown by Arabic numerals. By this system, of numbering it is believed that any member of the family whose line is not fully shown may place himself by a known ancestor, and that kinship can be determined by tracing to a common ancestor.

As is doubtless natural the writer has more personal familiarity with his own "Trunk" and "Branch" relations, and has devoted more attention to them than to others. If apology for this is due, please consider it made.

I. THOMAS SMITH

II. RICHARD

THOMAS

III. RICHARD

NICHOLAS

IV. HENRY ARTHUR

V. ARTHUR

ARTHUR

SAMPSON

AVEY

VI.

JOHN

DREWRY

BENJAMIN

JOSEPH

LAZARUS

WILLIAM

JOHN

EVERITT

VII. STEPHEN

EZEKIEL

TABITHA

JOS. ANDREW-JAS. RHODES-JOHN THOMAS-VIII. EDW. WARD-STEPHEN URIAH-S. ANN ELIZ. MARY AMANDA

STEPHEN

IX. ADDISON GILLESPIE

WALTER KEIRN

KATE

X. EDWARD DEVEREUX

ADDISON G. JR. SIDNEY PRESTON

ADDISON GILLESPIE

XI. WILLIAM GRAVES

EDWARD DEVEREUX, JR.

XII. ADDISON GILLESPIE, JR. Rosemary XII. LAURA MADDOX FLORIDA GRAVES

THIS SMITH FAMILY

I

Thomas Smyth or Smith

Second son of Arthur Smith, of Blackmore, Essex, England. See "Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight County, Virginia" by John Boddie, Pages 245. - 255.

Patented, with others, 400 acres in Martin's Hundred, James City County (C & P p. 17) April 16, 1632.

Was granted 250 acres in Martin's Hundred on a branch of Kethes Creek for the transportation of himself and four other persons July 21, 1635.

July 21, 1635 Sylvester Tatnam patented 100 acres "adjoining the land of Thomas Smith, and assigned the same to Thomas Smith.

A fragmentary will of Thomas Smyth was discovered by Mrs. Charles E. Davis in The Surry County, Virginia records, dated 1669.

Of this will Stuart Smith says: "It was the missing link for which I had been looking." Also, that about the time of the death of Thomas Smyth, Richard Smith appeared on the list of tithables for Surry County.

CHILDREN

Richard Smith

RICHARD SMITH

II

Married Mary Barrow, widow of Thomas Barrow, nee Mary Blow.

Will dated February 24, 1712. Mentions sons, Richard, Thomas and Nicholas.

CHILDREN

Richard Smith

Thomas Smith

Nicholas Smith

3. Thomas Smith untraced - Died in North Carolina.

5. The Nicholas Smith line was traced out by Stuart Smith, of Scotland Neck, N. C., and the results of his research are shown in his write-up in the E. D. Smith Collection. There are many hundreds of Smiths and their connections shown in his write-up, and a great deal of interesting information about some of them. No effort has been made to summarize this material here. However, Stuart Smith shows his own direct line of descent and that of his descendants as follows:

4. Arthur Smith (M) Anne Ruffin
5. William Ruffin Smith (M) Sarah Walton Norfleet
6. Richard Henry Smith (M) Sally Hall
7. Richard Henry Smith, Jr. (M) Mary Herbert Cocke
8. Archibald Stuart Hall Smith (M) Pauline Ramsey
9. Julia Boyd Smith (M) Rev. Bonj. T. Brodie
10. Elizabeth Thorpe Brodie.

RICHARD SMITH

III

Will dated July 28, 1751, probated February 1756, Northampton County, N. C.

A copy of his will follows:

"In the Name of God Amen, I Richard Smith of Northampton County being sick and weak of body and considering the uncertainty of this transitory life do make this my last will and testament in manner and form as followeth Revoking and Disannuling all other wills and testaments heretofore made by me.

ITEM I give and bequeath unto Drury Aldridg the son of Mary Aldridg one cow and a young mare to him and his heirs and assigns forever.

ITEM I give and bequeath unto Mary Aldridg the mother of Drury one cow and calf and a two year old heifer and forty shillings current money of Virginia to her and her heirs and assigns forever.

ITEM I give and bequeath all the rest of my estate both real and personal unto my grandson Richard Smith after my debts and funeral charges is paid only he must allow his grandmother a mintance out of it to him his heirs and assigns forever.

ITEM I do hereby constitute and appoint my son Henry Arthur Smith and Robert Sturt Executors of this my Last Will and Testament as witness my hand and seal this 20 day of July 1751.

Test:

His

Richard Smith

Mark

John Peterson

Robert Sturt

Wm. Coke

) Jurant
)

Northampton County) February Court 1756
)

The within written will was exhibited into Court, and proved by the oath of William Coke, Robert Sturt two of the subscribing witnesses thereto; at the same time Henry Arthur Smith, Robert Sturt qualified Executors thereof; which on motion was ordered to be certified.

Test J. Edward, Clor. Court

Richard Smith Will - Letters issued - Feb. 26, 1756 - 3 Copy Sheets
Recorded in the Sur. Office in Book No. 9, Folio 43.

CHILDREN

Richard Smith

Mary Aldridge (probably)

Henry Arthur Smith

4. Richard Smith, and Mary Aldridge, untraced.

HENRY ARTHUR SMITH

IV

Book 1730-1738, Surry County, Virginia, Page 300, shows an indenture of June 20, 1733, between Richard Smith and Arthur Smith, the son of Richard Smith, of Brunswick County, and Thomas Smith, of Isle of Wight County, and Nicholas Smith of North Carolina, of one part, and Blanks Moody, of the County of Surry, of the second part.

This indenture is signed by Richard Smith, Henry Arthur Smith, Thomas Smith and Nicholas Smith.

In the will of Richard Smith, July 28, 1751, Northampton County, N. C., Henry Arthur Smith, a son, was made one of his executors. (See Richard Smith III, supra.)

In the Raleigh, N. C., land office Book 15 (Dobbs Co.) there appears a grant of land, June 26, 1762, to Henry Arthur Smith covering 300 acres on the west side of the North prong of Bear Creek. This creek is now in the Eastern part of Wayne, formerly a part of Dobbs, County.

Henry Arthur Smith and Arthur Smith both appeared on the tax lists of Dobbs County in 1769.

Stuart Smith says:

"Henry Arthur was a first cousin of Arthur Smith, son of Nicholas. His father, Richard II, was living in Brunswick County, Virginia, at the time of the execution of the deed, May 3, 1733, from Richard, his son Henry Arthur, Thomas and Nicholas of "North Carolina" to B. Moody, recorded in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, for 230 acres of land on Pidgeon Creek. This deed is shown in the account of the Smith Family I sent you. Incidentally, one of the farms that used to belong to us has always been known as "Pigeon Hill". I have wondered if the name came from Pidgeon Creek; also if Pidgeon and Pagan Creek were the same. Pagan is the creek at Smithfield, Va.

"I think that Richard II must have removed from Brunswick County, Va. to Northampton County, N. C. near by.

"The Peacock Record, copy of which you have, indicates that in the time of my great great grandfather, Arthur Smith, the peacock was regarded as the family bird. The Smiths of Blackmore had four peacocks on their coat of arms. That in connection with Mr. Boddie's record and the identity of family names tends to show that we are of the Blackmore family."

Benjamin Grady says that his great grandmother, Mary Smith, (VII) the daughter of Arthur Smith, Jr. (VI) who died in 1796. (Arthur Smith, Jr. (VI) being the son of Arthur Smith (V), whose will was executed in 1805 and was probated in Wayne County in 1808) named her son, Henry Arthur Bizzell for the Smith family, i.e. for Henry Arthur Smith (IV).

It will have been noted that Captain Stephen Smith, of Blackmore, Essex, England, who was the elder brother of Thomas Smith (I) had a son named Henry Smith, who died, aged 28, in 1671. Boddie P. 247

CHILDREN

Arthur Smith

ARTHUR SMITH

V

Born circa 1740 (Grady)

Will dated July 9, 1805 - probated 1808, Wayne County, N. C.
A copy of this will is as follows:

"STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

WAYNE COUNTY

2034508

Be it remembered that I Arthur Smith Senr of Wayne County and State of North Carolina being Very Low and feeble in body but sound of mind and memory do think best in this condition to make this my will and testament and Give and Dispose of my Estate in manner and form following Viz. My just Debts being paid first.

Item the first. I give and bequeath to my beloved wife one mare called Blaze and one saddle and bridle one feather bed and furniture, one cow and calf and heifer one ewe and lamb one sow and piggs and all the meat that are in the house that are intended for the house use and one iron pott one skillet one frying pan half duzen of spoons one case of knives and forks four cheers one soft, one tub one pale one can one woollen wheele two pairs of cards one flax wheele one hackle all my wool one bread tray one bread hoe and all my fouls of all kinds, one set one pot rack and hooks during her natural life or widowhood.

Item the second. I give and bequeath to my grandson James Smith son of my son Arthur Smith Junr. Deed. fifty acres of land beginning at a sweet gum corner then a Direct corse to a pine corner up the branch adjoining the Land his father gave him to him and his heirs and assigns forever and my will is that my daughter in law Lucretia Smith shall have the free privilege of the above sd. Land during her Widow Hood provided she Takes care of my grandchildren without charging the Estate with raising them and my will is that if she doth make any charge for raising them that my Ears rent out the plantation for the Support of Sd. children three of them Polly James and Arthur.

Item the third. I give and bequeath to my grandson Arthur Smith son of my son Arthur Smith decd. fifty acres of Land being below and adjoining the above sd. Land belonging to my grandson James also adjoining one hundred acres of Land that I bought of Randolph Branch joining the other fifty acres of my grandson James which are 150 acres also a part of a new patent joining the above sd 50 acres and to the run of the Swamp containing eight acres in all 158 acres to him his heirs and assigns forever.

Item . I give and bequeath to my son Sampson Smith the Land and Plantation whereon he now lives as far as the run of the swamp agreeable with the lines above and below beginning three Hundred & fifty five acres to him and his heirs and assigns forever.

Item . I give and bequeath to my son Drewry Smith one feather bed and furniture.

Item . I give and bequeath to my Daughter Avey one hundred dollars one Ewe and lamb.

Item . I give and bequeath to my Grand Daughter Sillah Smith daughter of my son Benjamin Smith Deed one hundred acres of Land which I took up joining Johnson County line to her heirs and assigns forever.

Item . My will and Desire is that after the hundred Dollars is raised for my Daughter Avey if there be anything or any part of my Estate Left that it may be Equally Devided among all my Children before any devision to my beloved wife one stock of bees one pair of fire tongs one pair hands bollues and Lastly I do nominate and appoint my four sons John Smith Joseph Smith, Lazarus Smith and Sampson Smith Exrs. to this my last will and testament heroby making all other wills by me made null and void ----- acknowledged this to be my Last Will and Testament in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 9 day of Jul 1805.

Arthur His
 X Smith (Seal)
 Mark

Signed sealed in presents
of us

 His
Ezekiel X Hollomon
 Mark
 His
 X
John Powell
 Mark

Jueth (Judeth?) Hollomon

John Smith and Sampson Smith qualified as Exrs.

The foregoing was copied from the original Will (in very bad condition) in the Wayne County Courthouse, Goldsboro, N. C. in August 1940.

H. M. Askew.

Married Sarah, last name unknown, whose will, dated December 18, 1814 is as follows:

Be it remembered that I, Sarah Smith, of Wayne County, North Carolina being very low and feeble in body, but sound of memory, do think best in this condition make this my will and give and dispose of my estate in manner and form following: viz: My just debts first paid.

Item: The first I give and bequeath unto Lazarus Smith, Sampson Smith, and Drewry Smith, Joseph Smith, Phebe Howell, Avey Rouse, Polly Bizzell, Sarah Pearsol twenty shillings to be equally divided between each of them -

Item: I give and bequeath unto John Smith one horse name Ball, one bedstead and furniture, one chest together with the whole of my real and personal estate, my wearing clothes excepted. I give and bequeath them to Avey Rouse.

Lastly: I do nominate and appoint my son John Smith to this last will and testament in acknowledging this to be my last will and testament in witness whereof I have herunto set my hand and seal this December 13th, 1814.

Sarah x Smith (Seal)
 (Her Mark)

Signed by:
Stephen Smith
David Turner
Samuel Howell

Arthur Smith is said to have been a Quaker, noted by his quiet, easy life and loved by all who knew him (Everitt Smith).

It will be noted, however, that Elizabeth Lancaster, his daughter-in-law, seems to have been disowned by the Quakers for marrying his son, John Smith, "out of Unity". This would indicate that John Smith did not follow his father's religious views, if Everitt Smith was correct in his statement of them. It would also indicate that Elizabeth Lancaster, who was about twenty when she married, was a young woman of independent spirit and had a mind of her own.

The family that removed from Wayne County, N. C. to Sumter County, Alabama in 1836 or 1838 was Episcopalian.

CHILDREN

Arthur Smith, Jr.

Sampson Smith

Avey Smith (Probably married Rouse - untraced)

John Smith

Drewry Smith

Benjamin Smith

Joseph Smith

Lazarus Smith.

6. Arthur Smith, Jr.

Grady says he has copy of his will

M Circa 1790 (Grady) Lucretia Luzelle

D 1796 (Grady

CHILDREN (Grady)

James Smith

Mary (or Polly) Smith

Avery Smith (born after her father's death)

7. James Smith and Avery Smith - untraced.

7. Mary Smith M Asher Bizzelle

CHILDREN

David Bizzell

John Bizzell

Henry Arthur Bizzell

James Andre Bizzell

William Bizzell

Mary Bizzell

Everitt Bizzell

Fountain Bizzell

Sorena Bizzell

Frank Albert Bizzell

8. All untraced except Henry Arthur Bizzell.

8. Henry Arthur Bizzell M 1851- Celestial Price Robinson.

NOTE:

Grady says Henry Arthur Bizzell and Celestial Price (Robinson) Bizzell were his grand parents.

6. Drewry Smith

(Everitt Smith's Letters, as to
Drewry Smith and his descendants)

CHILDREN

Thomas Smith

James Morley Smith

William Drewry Smith

Arthur C. Smith

7. Thomas Smith

Died early leaving two sons, untraced.

7. James Morley Smith

Married his cousin, Margaret Smith, daughter of John Smith,
and settled on the family homestead near Fayetteville, N. C.
Died 1880, leaving widow and several children. Untraced.

7. William Drewry Smith

First wife, Miss Gardener, of Wilmington, N. C.

8. CHILDREN

James G. Smith

John Smith

Both of whom went to Texas. Untraced.

Second wife, Mary Dockery, a daughter of General Alfred
Dockery, of Richmond County, N. C. Untraced.

7. Arthur C. Smith, married Miss Suggs of Edgecombe County, N. C.
He was a handsome man, fond of dress, truthful and candid. His
wife died leaving many children, who are said to have done well.
Untraced.

6. LAZARUS SMITH

(Everitt Smith's letters)

CHILDREN

James Smith

One daughter

7. James Smith, Untraced.
7. The daughter married George Holmes, living near Fayetteville, N. C. They raised a large family. Untraced.
6. Sampson, Benjamin and Joseph Smith not traced.

JOHN SMITH

VI

Born in Wayne County, N. C. circa 1770 (Grady) settled in the southern part of Wayne County, N. C. on Falling Creek and accumulated a fortune in lands and slaves. He was a great lover of fine horses (Everitt Smith).

Married Elizabeth Lancaster, circa 1790. She was the daughter of William Lancaster, who mentioned her in his will, dated October 1799. Wayne County, N. C. Will Book P 304.

William Ward Hinshaw's Encyclopedia of Am. Quaker Genealogy, Page 290, shows her to have been born July 17, 1770; also, Page 310, that June 12, 1790, Elizabeth Smith, formerly Lancaster, was disowned, at the Contentnea monthly meeting (of Quakers), Wayne County, N. C. for "marrying out of unity".

CHILDREN

William Smith

John Smith

Everitt Smith (Died when a young man)

STEPHEN SMITH

Ezekiel Smith

Tabitha Smith

7. William Smith (Everitt Smith) Born February 6, 1806, married Anne or Nancy Everitt, daughter of Joseph and Annie Everitt, February 12, 1824. Died April 13, 1851.

Anne Everitt was born June 6, 1804, died September 4, 1843.

CHILDREN

Several died in early life, also:

Julia Eliza Smith

Everitt Smith

Mary Smith

Talitha C. Smith

William Elisiff Smith (a daughter)

8. Julia Eliza Smith Born Nov. 15, 1824, died September 3, 1856. Married Dawson Tharp Durham, of Johnston County, N. C. November 30, 1847.

CHILDREN

William T. Durham

Annie M. Durham

James H. Durham

Julia E. Durham

- 9. William T. Durham died at Rock Point, N. C. in 1856. Not traced.
- 9. Annie M. Durham married Everitt A. Stevens - Not Traced.
- 9. James H. Durham - Not traced.
- 9. Julia E. Durham - Married John A. Stevens - Not Traced.
- 8. Everitt Smith - Born April 12, 1829, died May 22, 1903.

First Wife: Mary A. Megginson, Married October 18, 1859.
She was the daughter of Archie Megginson, who married a Miss White, and who lived on the James River 18 miles below Lynchburg, Virginia.

CHILDREN

William Megginson Smith

Julia Everitt Smith

Second Wife: Miss White - Children, if any, untraced.

- 9. William Megginson Smith - Untraced.
- 9. Julia Everitt Smith, Married Howard R. Kibbe - a letter dated December 11, 1942 from Mitchell, S. D. shows him to be President of the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank at that place. The letter was written by his son, H. R. Kibbe, Jr.
- 10. H. R. Kibbe, Jr., Vice President of that Bank.
- 8. Mary Smith, Born September 20, 1830 - Married Needham Bryan Stevens of Johnston County, N. C. November 30, 1847 in a double wedding with her sister Julia Eliza or Elizabeth Smith.

CHILDREN

David Stevens

Henry B. Stevens

Edgar Stevens

William Smith Stevens

John A. Stevens

Samuel Stevens

Everitt Stevens

B. L. Stevens

Lizzie Stevens

9. David Stevens, - Untraced.

9. Henry B. Stevens, born 1850 - Died 1872 - Untraced.

9. Edgar Stevens - Born 1858 - Married Lon Bizzel. Died 1892 - Untraced.

9. William Smith Stevens - Born May 20, 1852, Died November 1, 1922 - Married Mary Boddie Sanders December 29th, 1877. He was for a long time Clerk of the Superior Court at Smithfield, N. C. His correspondence with A. G. Smith (9) about the genealogy of the Smith family is referred to in the Foreward and is included in the E. D. Smith collection. Mary Boddie Sanders was born October 6, 1858 and died October 18, 1942.

CHILDREN

Ada Miriam Stevens

Mary Zilla Stevens

Bertha Lee Stevens

Ralph Sanders Stevens

Leon Gladstone Stevens

Erma Eloise Stevens

Everitt Smith Stevens

10. Ada Miriam Stevens, was born September 25, 1878. Married Willis H. Austin December 26, 1900.

CHILDREN

Margaret Lee Austin

William Joseph Austin

11. Margaret Lee Austin, born August 15, 1904 - Died October 17, 1939 - Married September 29, 1926 Rev. Alfred Loaring Clark of Memphis, Tennessee, who was born in England.

CHILDREN

12. Ada Margaret Loaring-Clark - Born 3-21-29

12. Sarah Austin Loaring-Clark - Born 12-18-29

11. William Joseph, Born November 15, 1911 - Married Lucille McLemore.

CHILDREN

12. George Willis McLemore Austin

12. Margaret Lee Austin

10. Mary Zilla Stevens, Born August 27, 1881 - Married John Edgar Stevens - November 12, 1902.

CHILDREN

William Stuart Stevens

Edith Virginia Stevens

John Edgar Stevens

11. William Stuart Stevens - Born Jan. 12, 1905. Married Margaret Miller of "Hawthorne", Howlin, Virginia, June 8, 1930.

CHILDREN

12. William Stuart Stevens

11. Edith Virginia Stevens - Born October 19, 1906 - Died January 20, 1938 - Married Joseph J. Sanders, December 26, 1931.

CHILDREN

12. Mary Boddio Sanders (Called "Polly")

12. Margaret Stuart Sanders (Called "Peggy")

11. John Edgar Stevens, M. D. Born July 21, 1917. Married Charlotte Mooers, August 1942.

10. Bertha Lee Stevens, born July 15, 1883, Died March 21, 1927. Married Dr. Theodore L. Ginn, June 22, 1908.

10. Ralph Sanders Stevens, M. D. Born April 25, 1885. Died May 20, 1932 - Married June 23, 1909, Euala Kirkman Hood.

CHILDREN

William Smith Stevens

Thomas Hood Stevens

Ralph Sanders Stevens

Dorothy Woodall Stevens

Mary Ann Stevens

Nancy Page Stevens

11. William Smith Stevens - Born May 1, 1910.

11. Thomas Hood Stevens, M. D. Born August 25, 1911 - Married
Mavis _____.

CHILDREN

12. Mary Ann Stevens

12. Thomas Hood Stevens

11. Ralph Sanders Stevens - Born June 9, 1913 - Killed in action in
Italy December 22, 1943. Married Lucille Bryan of Wake County, N. C.

CHILDREN

12. Dorothy Elizabeth Stevens (B) October 1943

11. Dorothy Woodall Stevens, Born September 5, 1920 - Married Garland
A. Montague.

11. Mary Ann Stevens, Born January 15, 1923 - Married Theron L. Moore,
of Texas.

CHILDREN

12. Theron L. Moore

11. Nancy Page Stevens, Born February 4, 1925 - Married James Sawrey.

10. Leon Gladstone Stevens, A Lawyer, Born September 11, 1889 - Married
September 11, 1912, of Cornwall, Ontario, Canada.

CHILDREN

11. Leon Gladstone Stevens (B) June 6, 1914 (M) Martha Dunn

11. Marcia Boddie Stevens (B)

11. Gordon Sefton Stevens (B) Aug. 25, 1919.

11. Ethel Shearer Stevens (B) February 8, 1922.

11. William Anderson Stevens (B) April 28, 1924.

11. Harold Lyle Stevens (B) September 17, 1926.

11. Thomas Brock Stevens (B) May 26, 1930.

11. Lee Austin Stevens (B) May 22, 1933.

None of these children except Leon Gladstone Stevens and Marcia
Boddie Stevens is married. Leon Gladstone Stevens has children.

11. Marcia Boddie Stevens, (B) May 5, 1917, (M) John Hayden Wiggs.

CHILDREN

12. John Hayden Wiggs.

10. Erma Eloise Stevens (B) April 18, 1893, (M) Dec. 28, 1918 - John Brockenborough Harvie, of Danville, Virginia ((B) Jan. 4, 1873)). Her correspondence with E. D. Smith (10) about the Smith genealogy is referred to in the Foreward, and she kindly procured the information about the descendants of William Smith Stevens (10) and his brothers and sisters.

CHILDREN

11. John Brockenborough Harvie (B) April 1, 1922
Officer Candidate, Camp Davis, N. C.

11. Lewis Edwin Harvie (B) 1928, died in a few hours.

10. Everitt Smith Stevens (B) July 8, 1902, (M) Frances Burton Crews ((B) April 10, 1903)), April 24th, 1926, at St. Peters Church, Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN

11. Everitt Smith Stevens (B) July 8, 1927

11. Cynthia Landis Stevens (B) September 5, 1929

11. Frances Burton Stevens (Called "Pat")

9. John A. Stevens (B) 1854 (D) 1910. (M) Julia Durham- Untraced.

9. Samuel Stevens (B) 1856 (D) 1898 (M) Sallie Stevens - Untraced.

9. Everitt Stevens (B) 1859 (M) Annie M. Durham, Untraced.

9. B. L. Stevens (B) 1863 (D) 1908
First Wife: Lucie Grantham
Second " : Della Karll - Not traced

9. Lizzie Stevens, (B) 1860 (D) 1928 (M) John Toler - Untraced.

8. Talitha C. Smith (B) March 22, 1833 (D) May 17, 1853 (M) Dr. John L. T. McKinne May 18, 1852.

CHILDREN

Nancy Olliha McKinne

9. Nancy Olliha McKinne died young.

8. William Elisoff Smith (B) April 13, 1836 (M) Dr. John L. T. McKinne in 1854.

CHILDREN

Edgar Austin McKinne

9. Edgar Austin McKinne - Not traced.

7. John Smith (M) Margaret Kornegay

CHILDREN

William Smith

Sarah Smith

Bettie Smith

Dr. Daniel Everitt Smith

Margaret or Martha Smith

John Smith

The Kornegay line was traced by Miss Marybelle Dolamar of Raleigh, N. C. (See Foreward) for Al C. Garber of Birmingham, Ala. in connection with his inquiries concerning the Rhodes and Kornogay Families.

Mr. Garber has her full report with the supporting data, a copy of the summary made by her is as follows:

K O R N E G A Y

1. GEORGE KORNEGAY (Kernegee, Kornago, Kernegy, Kernogo) came with Baron de Graffenried of Bern, Switzerland, who in 1710, with his German Palatines and Swiss, settled on the point between the Neuse and Trent Rivers, and founded New Bern, in the present Craven County.

Largely this history of the Palatines is contained in the North Carolina Colonial records, and no attempt will be made to go into it here except to say that of the 600 who left the old world in 1710 there was left forty-two to sign the petition relative to their lands in 1749. Indian wars and starvation were among the hardships they had to endure. In their petition of September 29, 1749 (N. C. Colonial Records, Vol. 4. p 954-56), the Palatines give briefly the history of their settlement. George Kornegay was one of the two Palatines to repare this petition, although in the published Records his name appears as Renega instead of Kernege. George Kornegay himself seemed to hold his own even against the Pollocks, who chiefly deprived the Palatines of their lands. Whether others of the family were among those who did not survive the hardships, or whether Goorge was the only Kornegay to come, is not known but he was the founder of the family in the State.

It is said by descendants that George Kornegay married a widow Stevens and that this is shown by family records. In 1742 he had ten white persons in his family and owned six slaves. He had land holdings in Craven, New Hanover (latter Duplin) and Dobbs Counties. Mostly he resided in Craven County, although for a while he lived in Duplin County and he belonged to the Duplin Militia in 1754/5. He undoubtedly was a leader among the Palatines, and was one of the few families to prosper.

George Kornegay must have lived to be very old. He died in Craven County in the fall of 1773, after having been in this Country for 63 years. He left property in Craven, Dobbs and Duplin Counties, a wife,

Susannah, and the following children:

- I. John Kornegay (eldest son)
- II. Jacob Kornegay (see No. 2 below)
- III. George Kornogay
- IV. David Kornegay
- V. Willian Kornegay
- VI. Joseph Kornegay
- VII. Abraham Kornegay
- VIII. Daniel Kornegay (under age)
- IX. Elijah Kornegay (under age)
- X. Dau. Mary Debruhl

Except for the fact that John was the oldest and Daniel and Elijah the two youngest (under age in 1733), it is not known in just what order the children came. It is possible that the two youngest were by a second marriage.

2. JACOB KORNEGAY, by the will of his father George Kornegay, of Craven, was left land in Duplin County, joining land that he (Jacob) had already received from his father in a deed of gift. Jacob Kornegay settled in Duplin, as did his brothers George and William. Jacob added to his holdings until he had a large estate in Duplin County. He died in 1796, intestate, and left wife Mary, and children listed according to ages, as follows:

- I. John Kornegay
- II. Martin Kornegay
- III. Ann Civil (Seville) Kornegay (M) First
Wm. Duncand 2nd Flowers
- IV. George Kornegay
- V. _____ Kornegay (M) John Ward
- VI. Rebecca Kornegay (M) Jedediah Bass Foley
- VII. Luke Kornegay
- VIII. Bryan Kornegay
- IX. _____ Kornegay
- X. Henry Kornegay
- XI. Penelope Kornegay
- XII. Mary Kornegay (M) James Carraway of Wayno County

Mary Kornegay, Wife of Jacob, died in 1826.

3. GEORGE KORNEGAY (No. IV above, son of George I, and Jacob 2) died in Duplin County in 1808, and left wife Mooreen and the following children:

- I. --George Kornegay
- II. Seville, wife of John Kornegay
- III. Daniel Kornegay
- IV. David Kornegay
- V. Basil Kornegay
- VI. Jacob Kornegay

From a marriage contract in Wayne County, dated September 16, 1802, it is evident that Mooreen (Mourning) was the second wife of George Kornegay and that she was Mourning Wiggins, widow. Since there were no minor children when George Kornegay made his will in 1808, all children were of a previous marriage.

One George Kornegay, Jr. married Elizabeth Kornegay, in Duplin County, Aug. 2, 1783. It would seem that this was the same George Kornegay, son of Jacob and that he was known as junior to distinguish him from his uncle George who was living in Duplin at that time. This is not absolutely proven, however, nor is it clear whether she was a Kornegay or a widow Kornegay. Further research may clear these points.

4. DANIEL KORNEGAY (George¹, Jacob², George³) seemingly was born in Duplin County where his father George Kornegay lived. He acquired property in Duplin, Sampson and Wayne Counties and at times lived in each of these counties but finally settled in Wayne County. He was active in the affairs of the community, and left a large estate for the county and period in which he lived.

In the will of Daniel Kornegay, dated November 28, 1839 and proven Feb. term 18 5, Wayne County, he named the following heirs:

Dau.	- Margaret Kornegay
"	- Bersheba Pope
Gr. Daus.	- Ann Maria, Constantino Lucretia & Elizabeth Juliet Rhodes, daughters of Elizabeth Rhodes, deceased.
Dau.	- Clarissa Alford
"	- Edna Maria Rhodes
Son	- George L. Kornegay
Gr. Son	- Daniel Kornegay, dau. of Margaret Kornegay
Gr. Son	- Daniel K. Pope
Gr. Dau.	- Betsy Jane Kornegay
Dau.	- Margaret Kornegay
Son-In-Law	- Solomon Pope

Other records show that his daughter Elizabeth Kornegay married James Rhodes, and at her death his daughter Edna Maria Kornegay became the second wife of James Rhodes. Since Elizabeth received certain of her property on Dec. 3, 1826, it would seem that this might have been the date of her marriage, and by the same reasoning, Edna Maria must have married about January, 1837."

The pertinency of this Kornegay line to this Smith line is that the Smiths who moved to Sumter County, Ala. had close and intimate relations with James Rhodes, who moved there at about the same time, and that these relations have been fairly well maintained between their descendants. James Rhodes married Elizabeth Kornegay and he was the brother of Sarah Ann Rhodes, who was the wife of Stephen Smith (VII), and who, when he died, went to Sumter County with her seven children.

Among the descendants of James Rhodes are Sydney R. Prince, General Counsel Southern Railway Company, Alex M. Barber, (deceased while these notes were being prepared) at one time Attorney General of Alabama, Eugene Garber (deceased), Judge of the Superior Court at San Francisco, California, Al C. Garber and Browder Garber of Birmingham, Alabama, and members of the Webb & Browder families of Marsengo and Sumter Counties in Alabama.

Sydney R. Prince and the writer were in the same class and fraternity at the University of Alabama, and continued together for their

legal educations at Georgetown Law School. Altogether they were constantly associated for five years at school and were and still are close friends.

8. William Smith, was a Major in the Civil War.
First Wife - Sarah Everitt, Daughter of Joseph and Annie Everitt.

CHILDREN

Fannie Smith

9. Fannie Smith, married Julius Cox

CHILDREN

Florence Cox

Paul Cox

Margaret Cox

Fannie Bell Cox

10. Florence Cox, Paul Cox, Margaret Cox and Fannie Belle Cox -
untraced.

Second Wife - Annie Everitt, Sister of his first wife, Sarah
Everitt.

CHILDREN

Sarah Everitt Smith

Mary Kornegay Smith

10. Sarah Everitt Smith married Albert Griswold

CHILDREN

Albert Griswold

Annie Griswold

Benjamin Griswold

Sallie Belle Griswold

Eunice Griswold

11. These Griswold children untraced

10. Mary Kornegay Smith married Sidney Kennedy

CHILDREN

Sallie Everitt Kennedy

11. Sallie Everitt Kennedy - Untraced
8. Sarah Smith, married a Mr. Williamson

CHILDREN

Julia Williamson

Alice Williamson

John Williamson

Margaret Williamson

9. Julia, Alice, John and Margaret Williamson, Untraced.
8. Bettie Smith, Married Rev. Finley - Died without issue.
8. Daniel Everitt Smith, Married Louisa Hatch

CHILDREN

Four that died in infancy, also

Maria Louise Smith

Daniel Everitt Smith

John Richard Smith

Margaret Hatch Smith

Clarissa Ann Smith

9. Maria Louise, Daniel Everitt, John Richard and Margaret Hatch Smith - Untraced.

9. Clarissa Ann Smith - Married R. D. Loftin of Mount Olive, North Carolina.

8. Margaret Smith, Married a distant cousin, James Smith.

CHILDREN

Margaret Smith

Tessie Smith

Bettie Smith

John Smith

James Smith

Katie Smith

None of these traced.

8. John was a Captain in the Confederate Army, came home and died young and unmarried.

7. Ezekiel Smith - Married Elizabeth Applegate.

A letter dated in October 1848, still extant and in the E. D. Smith Collection from Ezekiel Smith to Rev. Stephen Uriah Smith (XIII) of Eutaw, Alabama, addresses the latter as "Esteem Nephew", and indicates that the latter's mother Sarah Ann (Rhodes) Smith was then in Alabama.

CHILDREN

James Smith
Council Smith - Untraced
Eliza Smith - Untraced
Martha Smith - Untraced
John E. Smith - Untraced

8. James Smith

CHILDREN

John S. Smith

Isaac S. Smith

Mrs. B. F. Grant

9. None of these traced

7. Tabitha Smith - Untraced

STEPHEN SMITH

VII

Born May 11, 1793, Wayne County, N. C.; died there September 6, 1834; married Sarah Ann Rhodes of Wayne County, N. C. August 4, 1811. He was a planter, and a man of substance and worth. He had a large family.

This branch of the family quite evidently believed in education at the best schools and colleges. In the E. D. Smith collection there are diplomas of Edward Ward Smith (VIII) dated 1848, from Princeton (Collegii Neo-Caesaronsis) and of Dr. Joseph Andrew Smith (VIII) from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Philadelphia. Stephen Uriah Smith (VIII) was educated at the Transylvania University Law School at Lexington, Ky., but afterwards went into the Episcopal Ministry.

The education received by the other children of Stephen Smith is not known, but these examples seem indicative of the family attitude.

Stephen Smith was in the Legislature of North Carolina in 1817, 1822 and 1823 (See Wheeler's History of North Carolina); and was Sheriff of Wayne County for a number of years.

When his widow, with seven of their children, moved to Sumter County, Alabama, shortly after his death, they brought slaves with them and had funds to buy lands.

His estate was divided in Wayne County, N. C. by order of the November 1835 term of Court. Clerk's Office Wayne Co., Book R7, P 151 22 Jan. 1836, and the following received lands: S. U. Smith, Edward W. Smith, Amanda Smith, Ann (S. A. E.) Smith, James R. Smith, John T. Smith, Joseph A. Smith. These are the seven children who accompanied their mother to Sumter County, Alabama.

The exact date when Sarah Ann (Rhodes) Smith and her family went to Alabama, is not obtainable, but, knowing that they bought lands near Livingston, Major Sidney P. Smith examined the reverse indices in the Probate Office of Sumter County, and developed the following conveyances of record dated as of that period:

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>
Stephen W. Clay to Joseph Smith	6/22/1836	B	13
William Hamilton to James Smith	12/29/1836	B	196
Sheriff's deed to Joseph A. Smith	7/9/1838	C	294
Robert F. Houston to Joseph A. Smith	9/13/1839	D	598
Ally Johnson to James R. Smith	12/24/1839	D	701
John B. Jones to Joseph A. Smith	1/30/1840	D	809
Ransom T. Payne to Joseph Smith	8/29/1838	D	193
M. I. Raticum to Joseph A. Smith	9/4/1839	E	270
R. B. Stallings to Sarah A. Smith	11/2/1841	F	492
Alfred B. Wright to Joseph A. Smith (Mtg.)	5/3/1842	F	683
Wm. Murphy to Joseph A. Smith	5/19/1842	F	684
R. J. Houston Tr to Joseph A. Smith (D T)	6/25/1842	F	824

N. D. Stockley to Joseph A. Smith
Gdn. of minor heirs of
Stephen Smith, deceased.
J. C. Phares to Joseph A. Smith

1/4/1843 F 890
10/5/1842 G 340

He also found the following Rhodes deeds:

Wallace Robinson to Elizabeth Rhodes	2/9/1837	B	318
Benjamin Whitehead to John H. Rhodes			
Richard Rhodes			
William R. Rhodes			
Avigh Rhodes			
James A. Rhodes			
and	2/13/1843	G	470
Moses C. Rhodes			
heirs of Elizabeth			
Rhodes, deceased.			
Joseph Maxwell to James Rhodes	3/18/1840	G	716

Whether or not the deeds in 1836 to Joseph Smith and James Smith were to our Joseph A. and James R. it is certain that the family began to acquire lands in Sumter County by 1838, so they must have moved there in 1836 or 1838. Joseph A. Smith was the eldest of the children of Stephen Smith and Sarah Ann Rhodes, and correspondence in the E. D. Smith collection shows quite plainly that for some time after his father's death he acted as the head of the family. This is also indicated by the above deed from Stockley to him as guardian of the Stephen Smith heirs.

Sarah Ann Rhodes was born January 10, 1794, and died near Livingston, Alabama, August 9, 1854.

The Rhodes line is shown in "The Lake Family" by Devereux Lake, published by the Loraine Printing Company of Loraine, Ohio, 1937, See Page 231.

Miss Delamar made a search of the records in connection with inquiries of Al C. Garber concerning the Rhodes and related Bass families. A Copy of her findings is in the E. D. Smith collection.

A quaint old undated memorandum in unidentified handwriting was found in some of the Garber papers, reading as follows:

General James Rhodes and Anna Bass Rhodes, his wife, were married April 10th, 1793 at night.

On January 10, 1794, Sally Ann Rhodes, their daughter, was born about 12 o'clock or a little past.

On September 5, 1797 Anna Maria Rhodes, their daughter, was born about 10 o'clock in the morning.

On April 9, 1800, Rhodes Clarissa Rhodes, their daughter, was born.

On January 6, 1803, Joseph Andrew Rhodes, their son, was born (died August 31, 1812.)

On November 5, 1805, James Rhodes (our ancestor), their son, was born about 4 o'clock in the morning.

On February 20, 1808, William Thomas Rhodes, their son, was born (died Wednesday, February 21, 1816).

Also an old memorandum was found, containing some Rhodes Epitaphs, as follows:

In memory of Mrs. Ann Blackman,
Only wife of Gen. James Rhodes.
Died the 15th of December, 1817,
In the 41st year of her age.

How sweetly sleep the virtuous dead
In hope of future bliss
Who change for blest eternity
A world so frail as this.

Sacred to the memory of Gen. James Rhodes,
Who departed this life in Jan. 1810 in the
45th year of his age.

Respected for his sterling worth and
esteemed for his affability of deportment
and suavity of manner, he enjoyed the
confidence of his fellow citizens while
living and died universally regretted.
Reader, there lies beneath this moulding sod
An honest man, the noblest work of God.

Here repose the blessed ashes of
Mrs. Anna Maria Hill, daughter of James and
Anna Rhodes, wife of Buckner L. Hill, M. D.
She was born Sept. 7th, 1797. She entered
the Heavenly rest March 22nd, 1859.

Beautiful in her youth, lovely in her meridian,
and serene in her last years, this "elect lady"
adorned every position she held, and left the
memory of her pure and useful life to be a balm
to the wounds her departure inflicted. Her guile-
less heart was full of charity. Her hands were
full of good deeds. Thus she won the love of
the whole circle which she filled with her
gentle and pervading influence. The victory
which she had over the world was her faith.
She was an earnest and devout member of the
M. E. Church. She is now a happy and glorified
member of Christ's Triumphant Church in the City
of our God.

A copy of a letter of advice written by General James Rhodes to his children together with some additional genealogical data, was sent the writer by Alex M. Garber and is as follows:

(General James Rhodes of North Carolina was the Great Grand Father of Addison G. Smith, Alex M. Garber and Ivey F. Lewis of Birmingham, Alabama, and Sydney Rhodes Prince of Washington, D. C., and Carroll T. Prince of Mobile)

(Edward D. Smith of Atlanta is a great great grandson of General Rhodes.)

(Copy From an Old Printed MS.)

A PARENT'S PRESENT.

My dear children, you will readily admit (no doubt) that my observations, age, and experience entitle me to a greater share of the knowledge of the world, than youth and inexperience can possibly have, you will therefore, I hope, make no scruple of receiving this piece of advice as a permanent good from an affectionate father; and imprint it on your youthful hearts as though it were done with the point of a diamond, ever mindful from whence, or whom it came. First then as it is my design to fortify your minds against the temptations of the pleasures of this world, the flesh, and the devil. I do not know a better lesson for that purpose, than to recommend you to the early study of religion and virtue, for we are told by an eminent divine, to first seek the kingdom of God, and his righteousness and all things shall be added thereto, -- All things? nothing wanted? but all things shall be added, viz. all things that are for our good or benefit, whatever we may rationally ask or require of God, shall at his own appointed time be added. Methinks I hear you ask how shall I begin to seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness? I am glad to find you enquiring, and I give you my word to answer you to the best of my abilities; it must be recollected that we are all God's creatures, and have not a particle (however small) of knowledge compared with his; this will teach us humiliation and the necessity of instruction; but, say you, where, or to whom shall I apply for instruction? I answer, in your closet or some private place on your bended knees in all humiliation, recollecting your frailty, weakness, and your certain mortality, there beg of Almighty God, that he will teach you to ask aright for all such things as are necessary for you, spiritual and temporal, seek in the sacred pages of scripture, to find out true religion, praying incessantly to God to enlighten the eyes of your understanding; and wherever you find knotted mysteries or great difficulties, hard to unravel; then apply for explanation to some divine of worthy reputation, one whose actions, are universally approved by the moral and the good, one whose actions are unexceptionable in your own and other peoples judgment, then appeal to the August tribunal of Heaven by solemn and hearty prayer to set you right in the formation of your own judgment on the subject, and you will seldom err; having got (through the goodness of God) a safe interest in Jesus the Saviour of the world, and well established in the principles of religion and morality, you must carefully obey the dictates of your own conscience (which is nothing less than Almighty God speaking to you in private) and never indulge your self in one single act that may bring on a remorse, or mortification of that sacred monition fixed in your bosoms by God Himself for the government of your life and actions. Yet should you incur the displeasure of your Creator, and thereby bring on a remorse of conscience, (which in my opinion no creature is entirely freed from) he is merciful and ready to forgive; he holds out the sceptre of pardon; if you will by fervent prayer venture to touch it with the finger of faith, for he delights not in the death of a sinner, he will surely pardon to the utmost your sins

and forgive your transgressions. Yet I do not wish you foolishly zealous, but wisely so. Having gone through the rudiments of the first principles necessary for you to establish, with God's help, I shall endeavor now to contrast the human passions or at least such as are necessary for your early youth. It is to be observed then, that the first objects that will assail your youthful minds and which will if indulged grow to a crime, is dress and vanity; in dress you will endeavor to outshine those of your contemporaries, which will naturally lead to an uneasiness of the mind, and will cost you more pain if you should be beaten than the amount of ten such prizes, (should you succeed) would give you the pleasure; should you be fortunate in your attempts the pleasure will be but momentary, and will not bear reflection, reflection did I say - reflection on what? that you have merely been able to procure better, or better model a dress than your competitors, what real worth is there in such a consideration, more especially as it is sure to bring down the envy, spite, and hatred, of your fellow creatures which above all things you should endeavor to avoid. Hah! are you again enquiring how a good understanding shall be kept up with them? I answer by being courteous to all, familiar with none, behaving to your superiors with due respect, to your equals with candour, and to your inferiors with charitable affability and good nature, taking care never to make them feel your superiority, but always appearing to be the best and most obliging of all classes with whom you associate, and the only way to appear so, is really to be so; never assume to yourself the first places, but always be content with the places allotted you by others who have a right to make such allotment; But perhaps you wish to know how to regulate your dress, take care always to dress in the mien between extremities, with neatness, cleanliness, and as fine stuff or materials as your rank in life requires, taking care that your clothes should always set on you as if they were for you and not for another, these principles will perhaps give a deadly blow to vanity that bane of human life, that destroyer (by different means) of a vast number of the human creation. If you relish flattery it is the food of vanity, and if you indulge your vanity, there is no knowing when or where it will stop, should you be flattered by your own sex take caution, for mischief perchance is designed; should you be flattered by your opposite sex, take it for granted and without hesitation, that they have a design on you, and will sooner or later succeed, if you do not peremptorily refuse them either by your company or your ear, and to be even outgeneral'd in small things is mortifying in the extreme, but if loss of a good reputation should be the result, alas! my God; who, or what can repair the injury? nothing - - nothing on this side of the grave, but the wretch thus deceived is left friendless, to the mortifying reflections of having offended God, injured their friends and relations, and given the irrevocable, unchangeable stroke of death to their own good reputation, to all that is valuable or good on earth; yet good manners require your patient attention to decent language, let it come from where it will, but good manners do not require your patient indulgence of man or woman, in giving a loose to their tongues in baneful flattery, or unrestrained licentiousness. Love is rarely involuntary and with woman should never be, where it is involuntary the more it is restrained, the more it is violent, where it is a mere act, formed on discretion and sound judgment, it may always be commanded at ease and with convenience.

If an involuntary passion should seize your bosom, never consult yourself, but some favorite friend of sound judgment and good sense. In a marriage state it is well for each sex to well understand the management of the necessary business in the house and out of the door (as it is usually expressed) at least the theory of each, as the decrees of providence are

uncertain, so it is equally uncertain how soon by death or other accidents the burden of both may fall on one, and it is extremely dangerous to rely on servants or hirelings. With those acquirements no doubt but men and women will always contribute to make each other happy, as good sense will make up or make the necessary allowance for the common frailties of human nature.

In selecting your books to occupy your leisure hours take special care to get the best authors on the subject of your choice, and I would recommend that your library should consist of Philosophy, History, Geography and Medicine, there are other valuable books, if care is taken to select the best of the kind which a knowledge of the foregoing will naturally lead you to do. I do not advise the frequent use of novels as they leave on the mind ideas of human perfection which are not to be found on this side of heaven, which subjects poor mortals sometimes to disappointment and mortification, yet I would not be understood to entirely prohibit the use of them, for I do clearly agree, the reading of a well chosen novel, where virtue has passed through the fiery trials, of crosses, losses, disappointments and mortifications, and has at length met with its ample reward (as Joseph did) in the heaven of happiness in the land of Egypt, and also where vice has in the end met its due and well merited punishment; serves to brace up, with energy a torpid and relaxed mind, or a mind too much fatigued by ardent study; equal to or perhaps better, than almost any other thing hence it is that well timed and well chosen novelty, is an advantage because it is a stimulus to virtue. I could have branched out on these subjects and have said much more to the purpose, but as youthful minds do not like to be overburdened, have been as short and concise as possible, and have last of all to recommend it to you to live the life you would wish to die, and not like many who wish to live the life of the wicked, but to die the death of the righteous.

CONCLUSION.

One more word to you, my sons, I leave you under a happy and well chosen government, which far surpasses any on earth, and which it is your duty as men to defend at the hazard of life, property and every thing dear to you while it is administered by these in power with an even hand and strict rectitude. If otherwise, it will crumble into dust and become contemptible, in which case it is no longer your duty as patriots or men to hazard anything in its defense, yet policy requires your silence unless you should have the honour to stand high in office, in which case being one of God's vice-gerents, it is your duty to interfere and to defend the just cause of your country and good of your fellow citizens, to the last drop of your blood, should you fail in the attempt, your fall would be enviable and glorious, but be cautious of rashness, which in such a case would be an unpardonable crime, as you would certainly be accountable in heaven and on earth for the injuries sustained by others through your folly. One thing more, although our happy country is now blessed with the universal peace, it is quite uncertain how long the nations of the earth may endure our enviable situation, it may be in case of war, that the will of heaven's high author may through the instrumentality of your countrymen bring you into the field, to meet a hostile foe, in order then to prepare yourselves for such contingencies, I would recommend it to you to study with unwearied zeal the art of war in all its various branches, from the common soldier to the generalissimo. And now that the King of Heaven, the great Author of all good may incline your hearts and open and invigorate your understandings, equal to those arduous studies, and prosper all your virtuous attempts made under the influence thereof, is the hearty prayer of your affectionate parent.

JAMES RHODES.

September, 1808.

General James Rhodes, of Wayne County, N. C., born 1765, died 1810. This letter was written in his 43rd year.

CHILDREN OF GENERAL RHODES:

1. Sallie Ann Eliz. Rhodes	M	Stephen Smith
2. Ann Maria Rhodes	M	Dr. Buckner Lanier Hill
3. Clarissa Rhodes	M	Richard B. Hatch
4. Joseph Andrew Rhodes		
5. James Rhodes	M	Edna Maria Kornegay

The following item was taken from THE RALEIGH STAR, January 4, 1810:

DIED

"In Wayne County, a few days ago.
General James Rhodes, Member of the late
General Assembly."

Since General Rhodes' service in the Legislature of North Carolina has been mentioned, it might be interesting to observe a list of the members of the General Assembly of N. C., 1780 - 1850, taken from Wheeler's History of N. C. and supplied by Stuart Smith which shows service in the Legislature by other members of the family. (Wayne County was formed in 1779 from Dobbs County (now divided into Lenoir & Greene)).

WAYNE COUNTY, N. C.

Members of General Assembly of N. C. for Years stated below:

SENATE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1780		Stephen Cobb	Burwell Mooring
1781		Joseph Green	Burwell Mooring
1782		Burwell Mooring	Richard McKinne
1783	Burwell Mooring	Richard McKinne	Needham Whitfield
1784	" "	Wm. Alford	John Handley
1785	" "	Wm. Taylor	" "
1786	" "	" "	Richard McKinne
1787	" "	" "	" "
1788	" "	Wm. Taylor	James Handley
1789	" "	James Handley	Burwell Mooring
1790	Burwell-Mooring	John Coor Pender	Burwell Mooring
1791	Richard McKinne	" " "	Benjamin Fort
1792	" "	" " "	Wm. Taylor
1793	" "	" " "	" "
1794	" "	" " "	" "
1795	" "	" " "	John Garland
1796	" "	Benjamin Fort	" "
1797	" "	John Coor Pender	Richard Croom
1798	" "	" " "	" "
1799	" "	Joseph Everett	Barnabas McKinne
1800	Richard Croom	" "	" "
1801	" "	Abram Simons	Ezekiel Slocumb
1802	John C. Pender	Wm. Smith	James Rhodes
1803	Needham Whitfield	" "	" "

SENATEHOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1804	Richard McKinne	Wm. Smith	James Rhodes
1805	" "	" "	" "
1806	" "	" "	" "
1807	James Rhodes	" "	James Deans
1808	" "	" "	Ezekiel Slocumb
1809	" "	" "	James Deans
1810	John Davis	Cullen Blackman	" "
1811	" "	" "	" "
1812	Barnabas McKinne	Joab Newsom	Ezekiel Slocumb
1813	" "	Stephen Cook	" "
1814	" "	J. Cook	" "
1815	" "	Stephen Cook	" "
1816	" " , Jr.	" "	" "
1817	" "	Stephen Smith	" "
1818	Michael J. Kennan	Lewis C. Pender	" "
1819	Barnabas McKinne	Ephraim Daniel	Sampson Lane
1821	Ephraim Daniel	Joshua Hastings	Arthur Barden
1822	Jethro Howell	" "	Stephen Smith
1823	Richard B. Hatch	" "	" "
1824	Gabriel Sherard	Phillip B. Raiford	Arthur Barden
1825	Jethro Howell	" " "	John Wasden
1826	John Wasden	" " "	Joshua Hastings
1827	Gabriel Sherard	James Rhodes	" "
1828	" "	" "	John W. Sasser
1829	" "	" "	" " "
1830	" "	" "	" " "
1831	" "	John Broadhurst	" " "
1832	James Rhodes	John B. Hurst	P. S. Cromwell
1833	Gabriel Sherard	Cullen A. Blackman	" " "
1834	" "	Calvin Coor	Wm. B. Frost
1835	John Exum	" "	Giles Smith
1836	" "	" "	Raiford Whitney
1838	" "	Curtis H. Brogden	Elias Barnes
1840	" "	" " "	" "
1842	" "	" " "	" "
1844	" "	" " "	" "
1846	" "	" " "	" "
1848	" "	" " "	John V. Sherard
1850	William Thompson	" " "	" " "

CHILDREN (Addison G. Smith)

Joseph Andrew Smith

James Rhodes Smith

John Thomas Smith

Edward Ward Smith

Stephen Uriah Smith

Sarah Anne Elizabeth Smith

Mary Amanda Smith

(Also mentioned in an old family memorandum as daughters are Clarissa Ann Smith, born January 10, 1819, and Ann Maria Smith, born November 12, 1820, not mentioned by Addison G. Smith, and untraced.)

8. Joseph Androw Smith

Born September 19, 1812. He was a physician and his education has already been referred to. He appears to have assumed the position of head of the family during the last illness of his father, and of guardian of his minor brothers and sisters after their removal to Alabama. He fell very much in love with his first cousin, Anna Rhodes, the daughter of James Rhodes, and when the latter forbade the marriage, challenged him to a duel. The challenge was accepted and only the intervention of other members of the family prevented a serious difficulty. Anna Rhodes married Dr. A. M. Garber, but Dr. Joseph A. Smith was evidently faithful to his first love, since he died at Livingston unmarried, December 7, 1873.

8. James Rhodes Smith

Born November 26, 1814, died November 19, 1873. Married Mary Elizabeth Foy.

CHILDREN

Fred Foy Smith

Franklin N. Smith

Pauline T. Smith

Kate W. Smith

Mary E. Smith

James Rhodes Smith

9. The above children of James Rhodes Smith not traced.

8. John Thomas Smith

Born January 10, 1823; married Cornelia E. Houston, the daughter of Matthew C. Houston, the sister of Martha Ann Houston who married his brother, Edward Ward Smith (VIII). She was also the sister of James H. Houston who married Mary Amanda Smith (VIII).

The Houston Family Line is fully shown in "The Houston Family", by Rev. Samuel R. Houston, of Pickaway Plains, Monroe County, West Virginia, published by the Elm Street Publishing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1882. This family migrated from Scotland to North Ireland and thence to the United States. In The Lyle Family book this stated that the old stone houses of the Lyles and the Houstons are still standing in North Ireland, in sight, on a clear day, of the North Sea.

All of the Smiths that the writer of these notes has known have had a considerable spirit of independence, not any particular desire for "Four Freedoms" or any other number or category of so-called "freedoms", but a passion for real personal independence.

This spirit was well exemplified in the person of John Thomas Smith, "Uncle John" as he was known to the writer's family. He was in the Civil War, and said, when he came back to his farm near Livingston, that he had no country, that his country, the Confederacy, had vanished.

The father of the writer, when a candidate for the State Senate, said to him, "Uncle John, I know you have never voted since the war, but I am a candidate now and I know you are fond of me. The war has been over a long time and conditions are now settled here, and I would appreciate it if you would break your rule and vote for me".

He replied that his country had gone out of existence, that he did not feel that he was a citizen of any country, and that while he would like to vote for his nephew, he would not do so.

This was inconsistent, of course, with the payment of taxes and the enjoyment of the benefits of the established government, such as they then were, but it was characteristic of him.

The writer has wondered how far "Uncle John" relied in his mind on the established government. He is remembered as accustomed to ride into Livingston with cap and ball pistols on his saddle bow. He kept a pack of fierce hounds around his house. In his house he had some sabers and cutlasses that he always kept ground to an edge, and some cap and ball guns that he regularly fired, cleaned and carefully reloaded.

He made delicious scuppernong wine and quite frequently when we got up for breakfast a jug of it would be on our front porch. It was against the law for him to give it away, and he never mentioned that he had left it, but we knew when we saw the jug that "Uncle John" had been in town early.

He was a quiet, kindly, dignified gentleman, but he was tough. Lightning struck him once and knocked him down but could not kill him. He finally succumbed to the effects of old age.

CHILDREN

Thomas Bass Smith

Ella Smith

Swassie Smith

Charles Brooks Smith

Nena Smith

Cherie Smith

9. Thomas Bass Smith

Married Lena Hadden in 1872. Her family furnish the following information: Lena Hadden was descended from a French family.

Andrew De Foor and his wife came from France to South Carolina in 1765, with a French colony, led by Rev. Purre Gilbert, to escape religious

persecution. They founded the town of New Bardeaux, in Southern Abbervillo County, now McCormick. The name suggests that they came from Southern Franco. DeFoor and his wife had one child - Elizabeth DeFoor. - who married to William Hadden.

This couple moved to Sumter County, Alabama in 1830. Being pioneers of that county they braved many hardships.

Then came the war, in which William Hadden was killed. One child was left - Dr. Lewis Hadden. He married Margurite Harper. They had the following Children:

Cora Hadden

Ida Hadden

Lena Hadden

After the war between the States, Dr. Lewis Hadden moved with his family to Louisiana to begin life anew, where he resumed his practice of medicine.

CHILDREN

Lena Hadden Smith

Walter B. Smith

Hadden Bass Smith

Cullen Blackman Smith

Ella Pearl Smith

Mabel Smith

Lucille Smith

10. Lena Hadden Smith died an infant.

10. Walter Bass Smith died at 18.

10. Hadden Bass Smith married Jean Bradshaw.

CHILDREN

Hadden Bass Smith, Jr.

Louis Roycraft Smith

Lena Hadden Smith

Jean Smith

Thomas Bass Smith, Jr.

John Bradshaw Smith

- 11. Haddon Bass Smith, Jr. married and has one child.
- 12. Betty Joan Smith
- 11. Louis Roycraft Smith married Trice Dwyer - No children.
- 11. Lena Hadden, Jean, Thomas Bass, Jr., and John Bradshaw - Unmarried.
- 10. Cullen Blackman Smith - Married Irene Crosby

CHILDREN

Virginia Smith

Beverly Smith

Stephen Garry Smith

- 11. Virginia Smith - Married Dudley McAlister.

CHILDREN

- 12. Dudley McAlister, Jr.

Jeanie McAlister

- 11. Beverly Smith - Married Paul Stith

CHILDREN

- 12. Paul Stith, Jr.

- 11. Stephen Garry Smith - Married Helen _____

No Children

- 10. Ella Pearl Smith - Married Alex Horn and died leaving no children.

- 10. Mabel Smith - Married Dr. Chris H. Pinson.

CHILDREN

Ella Pearl Pinson

- 11. Ella Pearl Pinson - Married Fred Hall.

CHILDREN

- 12. Sarah Christine Hall

- 10. Lucille Smith - Married Dan W. Brown.

CHILDREN

Lena Elizabeth Brown

11. Lena Elizabeth Brown - Married Robert Stone Whigham.

CHILDREN

12. Robert Stone Whigham, Jr.
9. Ella Smith - Untraced.
9. Swassie Smith - Untraced.
9. Charles Brooks Smith - Married Miss Martin - No Children.
9. Nona Smith - Married Leslie Lide, of Livingston, Alabama, and Meridian, Miss.
Children - Untraced.
9. Cherie Smith - Untraced.
8. Mary Amanda Smith - Born May 23, 1832.

Married James H. Houston, the son of Matthew C. Houston.

CHILDREN

- Joseph E. Houston
Charles F. Houston
Sallie Houston
James H. Houston, Jr.
9. These Houston children untraced.
8. Sarah Anne Elizabeth Smith - Born Dec. 25, 1839 - Died Unmarried.
8. Stephen Uriah Smith - Born Jan. 2, 1817. Died Unmarried - May 15, 1888.

He was educated as a lawyer, as before noted, but became the Episcopal minister at Eutaw, Greene County, Alabama. He was widely loved and noted for his good works. A considerable amount of his correspondence was preserved and is in the E. D. Smith collection. He was frequently at Livingston during the writer's boyhood and conducted services there. There was nothing stiff or formal about him. He was a handsome, kindly and common sense man.

There follows copy of a biographical sketch of him that was discovered in some old papers.

"NORTHERN ALABAMA, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

1888

REV. STEPHEN U. SMITH, Eutaw, is a son of Stephen and Sally A. (Rhodes) Smith, of North Carolina.

On his mother's side he is related to William R. King, for several terms United States Senator from Alabama, and also Vice-President of the United States during the administration of Franklin Pierce. His maternal grandfather, James Rhodes, was for a great while a member of the North Carolina Legislature, and a member of the State Senate at the time of his death. His maternal great-grandfather, Andrew Bass, was a prominent man in Dobbs County, North Carolina in the Revolutionary War, and was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution for the state.

Our subject was born January 2, 1817, in Wayne County, North Carolina. His first educational training was obtained at his home, and after further preparation elsewhere, he entered the Law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky from which he graduated in February, 1841. Some time after he came to Alabama and was made a deacon of the Episcopal Church, by Bishop Cobb, at Montgomery, February 16, 1853. Prior to this time, he had practiced law. He was ordained to the priesthood of his church in May, 1854. Since that time, he has devoted his life to its service in West Alabama. At one period of his early ministerial career he did missionary work."

EDWARD WARD SMITH

VIII

Born May 27, 1825 in Wayne County, N. C. - Died at Livingston, Ala. February 25, 1874.

It is evident from old letters and from the data of the Rhodes family that he was named for Edward Ward, the husband of Anna Maria Rhodes.

He was educated at Princeton University, class of 1848, was a slave owner, land owner and lawyer in Livingston, Alabama, removing there from Wayne County, North Carolina with his mother, brothers and sisters and her brother's family. He served in the Alabama House of Representatives in the Session of 1870-71, and was a leader in Sumter County.

Although he did not favor secession, when the Civil War broke out he raised and was elected Captain of a company of infantry. On asking to be given orders and equipment, the Confederate War Department advised him, much to his disgust, to disband the company as it had no way of equipping it.

This he did, and after getting his personal affairs in shape, he enlisted as a private in the engineering company of Captain W. A. C. Jones, referred to in the Houston Family Book. He surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, as a sergeant of the 2nd Engineering Regiment.

Captain Jones told the writer that he was a very independent man, somewhat impatient of discipline, and that he was used usually on detached duty with a squad of men under him.

As illustrative of his frame of mind when he went to the war, the following letter to his three young sons will prove interesting. The original was preserved, and is in the E. D. Smith collection.

It shows clearly the feeling of the conservative southerner of the day toward the war.

"Addison, Stephen and Walter.

My dear Children,

If these lines should ever meet your eyes, the probability is I shall be no more.

The ruthless tread of an invading enemy is threatening our national existence. Born and reared to a sensitive regard for liberty, I feel unwilling to remain inactive while our enemies are brandishing the chains in our faces with which they purpose to rivet us to a condition of servitude, and degradation. The alternative presented by our enemies is submission to absolute rule or conflict in the battle field. I accept the latter, and go to battle in behalf of my bleeding country. The ennobling principles of freedom, if properly appreciated, elevate man, but slavery places him below the condition which the God of nature intended a people capable of heroic purposes should occupy. My children, the noble brows with which you are gifted by God would be branded with inferiority should the fell designs of

our enemies be successful. Could I look upon this stigma on you without my heart burning with indignation? Every blow given the enemy by me will not be for my country alone, but for you likewise.

You are very young, and before leaving I thought it proper to address you a few hurried words.

In passing through the journey of life, you will find many, perhaps, very many circumstances to baffle you. But never allow yourselves to be discouraged. It is said in the best, and greatest book, that man must live by the sweat of his brow. This inflexible rule, applies more, or less to every relation of life. Whatever is acquired must be by well directed effort. The greater the aspiration, and object in view, the greater must be the effort necessary to its accomplishment. And why should this life not be one of effort? Our energies are given to us for the purpose of developing in the highest possible degree those moral, mental, and other high attributes it has pleased God to endow us with, and if we fail to direct ourselves energetically, and with exertion to the accomplishment of those ends, we soon become oblivious of one of the primary objects of our creation. The incident related in The Holy Bible of the man who had a talent, and hid it, is indeed a most impressive, and instructive lesson. Besides you will find an useful, well directed employment of your time the nearest approach to a realization of earthly contentment. The mind, the morals, and in fact all the ennobling qualities of our nature, like the plant, will grow and expand, if well cultivated, but on the contrary if these obligations of life are neglected to any great extent no matter how great your advantages may be, or however highly you may be inherently endowed with the gifts of nature, barren waste, and ultimate ruin will follow. Life is fitful, and full of changes. Today's hopes may be overshadowed with dark clouds; tomorrow's sun all joyous with promise. But never despair; a brave heart, and a clear, well balanced judgment will take you safely over the quick-sands of life, and if you pass worthily through the crucible which an earthly existence imposes on fallen humanity, you will be the better prepared to fulfill that destiny, in another and better world, which will place you in more immediate relation to God, the giver of all good. In this connection I will say you will probably hear the infidel mock God, and all His ordinations. If so, ask yourselves a few simple questions. What does the infidel propose as a substitution? Does he propose any well digested plan? Is his system better than the one he seeks to break down? Would not the general advocacy of his view ruin the better influences of life? Do not the wise and good revere God? Are not all men even the heathen, naturally religious? Would this natural instinct be implanted in the human heart by the great originator of all things and yet be a fallacy? In your intercourse with the world, you will often find much to contend with. The wily and the crafty will endeavor to undermine you, and thwart your best purposes, to carry out their own selfish ends; and you must expect to be discomfited at times by the faithless, who are ever ready to sacrifice any body, or the highest considerations of life, in order to attain their selfish ends. In such cases I would say to you, not to slack your onward pace in the least, but press forward. Energy, and intellect combined with resolution to achieve the objects of life, and reach the goal you have in view, will ultimately defeat the craftiness, and cunning of the unprincipled. The great main spring of success in this life, is to never become disheartened, or relax in your efforts. You must first be meritorious, and then have sufficient self reliance to sustain your individuality, and your just claims to the considerations that are due to merit. If you have merit, and recede from the possession of that which is the proper result of it, you commit an act of self abnegation, which

would inflict an unnecessary injury on you; on the contrary if you are the recipient of merit's just rewards, your position is enhanced; your power for expansion and growth is increased, and thus you can by an increased ratio push forward to further, and greater developments. As a necessary result of the compromises, and strifes of life, you will sometimes see men in stations, that they are inadequate to fill; position thus obtained is fortuitous and frequently temporary. The meritorious are also frequently subjected to fluctuations and uncertainties; but in the long run the line of demarcation between qualification, and mere pretension and empiricism is recognized. If you have merit you will excite the envy, and even the hatred of the jealous minded; these debasing sentiments seem to find their existence in the weakness of the human heart. Never give yourselves any concern about the envyings and jealousies of others, further than may be necessary to avoid injury to yourselves. The fact that envy exists frequently shows superiority in the object, or person envied.

There is much truth in the expression that too much familiarity breeds contempt; but at the same time, in your social relations with others, you should be sufficiently affable to make yourselves practical in the social state. If you uniformly present a cold exterior to those about you, you will become inaccessible, and thus impair your power over men; but in my opinion that reserve suggested by a discreet prudence is essential, in your social bearing towards others, else your intercourse would descend into too much familiarity.

I would advise you to cultivate the powers of debate, composition, and elocution; also study closely mathematics, civil engineering, the military, and in fact every educational department necessary to a thorough education.

I have endeavored in my teachings to you, to weld you together as a unit. I hope you will remain undivided through life.

I would advise you to avoid pecuniary indebtedness on your own account, and especially to avoid it by suretyship for others. "He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it; and he that hateth suretyship is sure." I would say become the surety of no man.

My children, you lost the best of mothers in your comparative infancy. United to her exalted goodness of heart, she possessed an intellect unsurpassed by any, and equalled by few. I would exhort you to live worthily of her memory. Wherever I may be while on this earth, or whatever may betide me, the affectionate solicitude of a father's heart will be entwined around you.

I am a civilian, and leave bright, and growing prospects to meet on the battle field those who hate you, me, and our country.

February 23th, 1862

Edward W. Smith

His wife being dead, he left his three young children with their maternal grandparents, Mathew C. and Martha Lyle Houston, where they remained until his return from the army, except that Addison G. Smith, when his father was at Greensboro, Ala., for a while, ran away from Livingston and went over to the army camp. After remaining there a few days he was persuaded to return to the Houstons, which he did laden with powder and ball, which he used in an

old single barrel muzzle loading shotgun now in possession of Major S. P. Smith. The minie balls were cut up or melted in order to make shot available for use in the shot gun.

Probably the rigid stern Scottish Presbyterian atmosphere of the Houston home had a good deal to do with this hegira.

Edward Ward Smith married Martha Ann Houston, the daughter of Matthew C. Houston, and of the latter's second wife, Martha Lyle Gillespie Houston, on Nov. 21, 1850. She was born in Morgan County, Ala., Nov. 21, 1831 and died at Livingston, Ala., April 12, 1858.

Matthew C. Houston was born October 21, 1799, Blount County, Tennessee and died February 22, 1872 in Livingston, Ala.

Martha Lyle Gillespie Houston was born December 22, 1806, Blount County, Tennessee and died June 11, 1884 at Livingston, Ala.

Matthew C. Houston was a second cousin of the celebrated Sam Houston. The Houston lines, and to some extent, the Gillespie lines, are shown in "The Houston Family" book already referred to.

On July 20, 1920 the Southern Railway publication, "Southern News Bulletin", had the following article about the connection of Matthew C. Houston and the Smith family with Alabama Great Southern Railroad. The article carried pictures of Matthew C. Houston and of Edward W., Addison G. and Sidney P. Smith.

"Four generations of the family of A. G. & S. P. Smith, Division Counsel for the Alabama Great Southern Railroad at Birmingham, Ala., served the Southern Railway System covering a period of over sixty years.

"The youngest representative of this distinguished "Southern Railway Family" is S. P. Smith. He is the son of A. G. Smith, senior member of the firm; the grandson of E. W. Smith, who served as Local Counsel and later as Attorney for the Receivers of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad in Sumter County, Ala.; and the great grandson of M. C. Houston, who graded a part of what is now the AGS.

"In addition to these members of the family, E. D. Smith, elder son of A. G. Smith and now a general solicitor of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., at Atlanta, was for nineteen years associated with his father as Division Counsel for the AGS, and the only daughter of A. G. Smith, who was Miss Kate Smith, who was Miss Kate Smith, is the wife of J. T. Stokeley, who is Division Counsel for the Southern Railway in the State of Alabama. Thus, every member of the family of A. G. Smith has been connected with or employed in the service for years past.

"M. C. Houston, using the labor of his own slaves, graded a large part of the Northeast & Southwest Alabama Railroad through Sumter County. The Northeast & Southwest Alabama Railroad, just after the Civil War, was consolidated with the Wills Valley Railroad and took the name of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co. In settlement of his contract for grading the road, Mr. Houston got about \$200,000 of second mortgage bonds issued by the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co. No part of these bonds was ever paid as that Company became bankrupt and went into the hands of receivers.

"When the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co. went into bankruptcy, E. W. Smith, the father of A. G. Smith, was Attorney for the Receivers in Sumter County and assisted in the litigation attending these bankruptcy proceedings. Prior to that time he had been the local attorney for the railroad. The Alabama & Chattanooga was sold out under the decree of the bankruptcy courts and the properties purchased eventually by the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company.

"In 1880, A. G. Smith was appointed Local Attorney for the AGS for Sumter County, resigning in 1887 to become a solicitor of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Alabama. He resigned this position in 1891 to take charge of the AGS as Division Counsel, moving to Birmingham for that purpose.

"In 1900, E. D. Smith, the elder son, went into partnership with his father under the firm name of A. G. & E. D. Smith, this partnership continuing until September 1919, when E. D. Smith resigned to enter the telephone service.

"S. P. Smith served the AGS as Right of Way Agent for three years up until the time America entered the war against Germany, when he resigned to volunteer for service in the army. He served over seas in command of Battery D, Second Field Artillery. Upon his return from France, S. P. Smith became a partner in the firm of A. G. & E. D. Smith, the name of the firm being changed to A. G. & S. P. Smith when E. D. Smith left the service."

Martha Lyle Gillespie was the sister of Robert Addison Gillespie, a Captain of Texas Rangers, killed in the Mexican War, September 22, 1846, and for whom Gillespie County, Texas was named. Since his name has been preserved in the Smith family, some account of his career should be interesting.

The pictorial History of Texas by H. S. Thrad, has this to say of him:

"Gillespie, R. A. -- Came to Texas in 1837; and commenced a mercantile business in La Grange; in 1839 was in Jordan's expedition to the Rio Grande; in 1840 in the battle of Plum Creek, and also in Colonel Moore's Indian campaign to the head waters of the Colorado; in 1841 a Lieutenant in Tom Green's company of Rangers; in 1842 with those Texans who drove Vasquiz out of the country, and also in the Somervell campaign; in 1844, while a leader of Green's company, was severely wounded in an Indian fight; in 1846 he was a captain in Hay's regiment. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Monterey, where he led in a charge in which ten of the Mexican guns were captured. Subsequently, while leading a desperate charge on the Bishop's palace, Gillespie was mortally wounded. His remains, with those of Colonel Walker, were conveyed to San Antonio for interment. Gillespie county bears his name."

A letter from A. G. Smith (IX) to his grandson, A. G. Smith (XI), together with a memorandum, largely copied from the newspaper articles of the time, which show the career of this gallant soldier somewhat more in detail, are as follows:

"Mr. A. G. Smith, Jr.
% Mr. E. D. Smith
Paces Ferry Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ad:

When your father was over here the other day he told me that you wanted a memorandum in reference to Capt. Addison Gillespie.

I have written it up and inclose same to you, together with a lot of newspaper clippings which I have from time to time gotten hold of. I hope this will give you such information as you desire. Let me know that you get this letter and the inclosures.

Your affectionate granddad,

A. G. Smith "

Enclosure:

"Capt. Robert Addison Gillespie was born in Blount County, Tenn., June 12, 1815. His parents were Robert and Patsie Houston Gillespie, and he was half-brother of Rev. James H. Gillespie, of Brownville, Tenn. In the year 1831 he moved from his native State into Morgan County, Ala.; attended school in Somerville for some time, and afterwards served as a volunteer in the Florida war. He then went to New Orleans, where he remained in a commission-house until 1838, when he moved to Texas, served under Canales, and was elected 1st Lieutenant in Capt. Hay's Company of Texas Rangers. Under that gallant officer he served with distinction in the "Border War" against the Comanches, having on one occasion slain with his own hand one of the principal chiefs of that tribe. After the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he connected his company, of which he in the meantime became Captain with the United States troops under Gen. Z. Taylor, then operating on the Rio Grande, and under the immediate command of General Worth. Having now joined his fortunes with the United States troops, he led his company of Rangers in the invasion of Mexico, conducting himself as became a brave, intelligent officer, gaining the respect and admiration of his superiors, and the confidence and love of his subordinates.

"He endured with untiring energy all the toils, hardships and battles which were incident to the march of the United States troops in that country, until the 22nd of September, 1846, the day on which was fought the battle of Monterey. There he lost his life while leading his men in the charge that captured the 'Bishop's Palace'.

"His conduct on this memorable occasion gave rise to a very flattering notice of him by Generals Henderson and Worth. The former, in his official Report, said:

"In doing justice to the living, let us not be forgetful of the dead. Among the fallen in my command, we have been called upon to mourn the fate of a young officer who was the brightest ornament of the service, the soul of honor and the pride of chivalry. He had long been employed by the Government of Texas in defense of the western frontier, as the commander of a corps of mounted Rangers, and probably no officer ever performed his duty with

more activity, efficiency, or satisfaction to the country. He possessed nothing of the rough habits, ignorance, or presuming forwardness which is usually supposed to attach to the frontier soldier. He was an educated man, a gentleman by nature, quiet in his manners, amiable in temper, just in dealings, and strictly moral in his habits. During his connection with the present campaign his deportment was such, and so marked by a happy union of modesty, with bravery, and dignity with obedience, as to win the hearts of all, and constitute him the chief favorite of the army. He followed the fortunes of Gen. Worth, shared in all the dangers of the command, and closed his brilliant career amidst the shouts of victory. Though feeble in frame, the surprising energies of his mind enabled him to keep in advance of his company, so that in storming the 'Bishop's Palace' he was the foremost man, and the first victim. He was buried where he fell on the loftiest summit, and the mountain that encloses his remains will stand an eternal monument of his glory. It will be known in history as the grave of Gillespie".

"Gen. Worth said: "He eminently distinguished himself while leading his brave company at the storming of the first Height, and perished in seeking similar distinction on a second occasion."

Mr. G. H. Nelson, in a letter to Rev. James H. Gillespie, the brother of Capt. Gillespie, said:

"He fell covered with honor, at my side, in the front of the battle, in the arms of his true and devoted friend, Wm. S. Oury. With his own hands he ungirded his sword and handed it to me, and told me to wear it in remembrance, and to lead on in the fight.

"After the battle was won his company dug his grave, in the solid rock, and there deposited his remains, and there they slept till the following year, when they were removed and re-interred at San Antonio, March, 1847."

"Texas, then a Republic, had the remains removed from Monterey to San Antonio and erected a monument over his grave. They also named a County in the Republic for him and it still has that name, Gillespie County.

"My grandmother, Mrs. M. C. Houston, had some letters from Capt. Gillespie which she cherished, and she used to show me the letters occasionally. Unfortunately, my Aunt Hettie (Mrs. W. A. C. Jones) inadvertantly destroyed those letters, but I remember two instances which impressed me at the time. One of these letters stated that his company of Rangers had never had, up to that time, the six shooter revolvers, and he told about the Indians attacking his company. He stated that he took his company upon a small mound, stationed his men around the top of the mound with their horses in the middle, and that the Indians rode around and around the mound, getting closer and closer, and he told his men not to shoot until he gave the command. He stated that when the Indians got to the foot of the mound, they dismounted and started up to the mound for the attack; that when the Indians got within about ten feet of the top of the mound, he ordered his men to shoot; they shot, and shot again and again with their revolvers; that they killed a lot of Indians and captured some of them besides, and he stated that one of the Indians, after he had been captured, asked him what kind of gun that was that shot so many times, that they thought a gun did not shoot but once, and on that account they did not stop after the first volley. Captain Gillespie explained to the Indian that they had a new weapon known as the revolver that shoots six times, and the Indian was very much surprised.

"In another one of those letters, he stated that at the battle of San Jacinto, after they had captured Santa Anna, the Mexican general, that most of the command wanted to execute Santa Anna at once, but that Gen. Sam Houston, who was in command of the Texas troops, would not permit it, and Capt. Gillespie was one of those who wanted to execute Santa Anna, and on account of the objection of Gen. Houston, that he fell out with Gen. Houston, and that they had some kind of a quarrel about it, but Gen. Houston saved Santa Anna's life. Gen. Houston and Captain Gillespie were cousins, one of them being my great uncle and the other my cousin.

"It is mentioned above that Capt. Gillespie killed one of the chiefs of the Comanches tribes in a personal combat. In that battle, Capt. Gillespie was shot through the thigh with an Indian arrow, but they carried him to San Antonio and put him in a hospital there, and he got well.

"I am very sorry that my aunt destroyed those letters, because of the fact that we could have gotten a good deal of interesting information out of them, besides what I have mentioned above.

A. G. Smith"

Addison (as he was called) Gillespie was the intimate friend and associate of the famed Captain Sam Walker of the Rangers, who requested that he be buried in the same grave with Captain Gillespie at San Antonio.

Copies of the numerous newspaper articles concerning his career, which are mentioned in the A. G. Smith letter, are in the E. D. Smith Collection.

He is mentioned in the novel "Bernot Lyle" by Clements and is also referred to in an article in "Collier's" August 30, 1930, by Owen P. White entitled "Captain of the Rangers", which relates largely to Capt. Jack Hayes, but tells of Gillespie killing an Indian Chief, and in "Brush Poppers" in The Saturday Evening Post, April 11, 1931, by Stuart N. Lake, which tells of the same occurrence. The Collier's and Saturday Evening Post articles are also in the E. D. Smith collection.

CHILDREN

ADDISON GILLESPIE SMITH

Stephen Smith

Walter Keirn Smith

9. STEPHEN SMITH

Born August 9, 1853 at Livingston, Ala. Died there June 23, 1905. He received his education at the Wetmore and Hoke Academy at Lincolnton, N. C. and became a successful merchant and a leader in the affairs of Sumter County from early manhood until his death.

"Uncle Steve" was, to the writer, a most attractive and glamorous

person. He loved jokes, was full of humor and had a merry twinkle in his eye; but there was a streak of recklessness and determination in him that set him apart from the ordinary run of men.

During reconstruction, though a mere boy in years, he had developed into a leader. When about eighteen he was arrested, carried to Mobile, given a preliminary trial and acquitted of a charge of conspiring to kill one Hester, an United States Deputy Marshall. The account of his trial may be seen in an article published in the Mobile Register and set out in the record of the investigation of Ku Klux activities in Alabama conducted by a congressional Committee in 1875.

General E. W. Pettus, Robert H. Smith, Major Webb and distinguished lawyers defended him. Admiral Raphael Semmes went on the stand in the case, testifying, among other things, that Hester had been a deserter from the Alabama at Cherbourg, France, not long before the battle with the Kearsage.

Uncle Steve told the writer that he went into the court room armed, knowing that if he were bound over he would be convicted and sentenced to imprisonment on Dry Tortugas, and that he intended, if necessary, to shoot his way out or die in the attempt.

This whole proceeding, as a matter of fact, grew out of an effort by the Radicals to turn the Sumter County Votes into the Republican fold, and a number of other Democrats from the County were arrested and carried to Mobile at the same time, among whom was one Democratic Negro, John Little. They were all carried through Montgomery together and incarcerated in the jail there overnight.

Uncle Steve was given the choice of sleeping with a Yankee soldier or with John Little. He chose John and when asked afterwards how he enjoyed the experience, he replied that it was all right "except that John's feet were so big that every time he turned over he pulled the blanket off of me".

However, he by no means regarded the experience as a joke, and some years afterwards meeting Williford, the man who had charge of them in Montgomery and who had insulted him there, he inflicted a terrible beating on him. For this he was fined one dollar and the fine was remitted. This was typical of those disturbed times.

Of course the writer's father and others from the County went to Mobile at the time; and very naturally the case and the actions of the Sumter men, who made themselves quite conspicuous around the town, created quite a stir and aroused much sympathy among the Mobile people. It was then and under these circumstances that the writer's mother, who had come back from California on a visit to her sister, Mrs. T. H. Lake, in Mobile, met the writer's father and was attracted to him.

Uncle Steve died from inanition caused by some stomach trouble that the doctors diagnosed as Catarrh. The night before he died he was asked if he had made a will, he said no, and was told that it would be better for him to have one, that it would simplify administration and save expense. He asked that it be prepared, so the writer's father and the writer took pen, ink paper and a light in another room and wrote a simple will. After this was

done they went back for him to execute it. At that time there were no electric lights in Livingston so the will, a pen and a kerosene lamp were taken to his bed. He was in such condition that his eyes were closed. He held his right eye open with his left hand and signed the will and then, asking that the lamp be held close to the paper, he examined his signature and looked up and said "That's pretty good for a man in my fix, isn't it?"

This was a good illustration of his indomitable composure of spirit. He knew he was dying, in fact he passed away the next morning, but he had no fears and displayed no anxiety.

He married Mary Wilfon Phifer of Lincolnton, N. C., where he attended school as a youth at the Wetmore and Hoke Academy.

CHILDREN

Stephen Smith, Jr.
Phifer Smith
Harold Smith

10. Stephen Smith, Jr.

Born Livingston, Ala. Jan 12, 1882 - Died Berkeley, California
March 24, 1941 - Married Saidee Parker of Anniston, Alabama.

CHILDREN

Anne Waller Smith
Elizabeth Phifer Smith

11. Anne Waller and Elizabeth Phifer Smith - Untraced - Both are married, the former living in Massachusetts and the latter in California.

10. Phifer Smith - Unmarried

10. Harold Smith - Graduated at Annapolis and served in World War I. Died Unmarried.

9. WALTER KEIRN SMITH

Born Livingston, Ala. October 31, 1855 - Died Bessemer, Ala. April 23, 1908 - Was named after a college mate and bosom friend of his father's at Princeton University.

He was A Sigma Nu at the University of Alabama and became a lawyer of ability - Married Susan Tankersley of Livingston, Ala. The writer was never quite as closely associated with "Uncle Walter", though fond of him, as with "Uncle Steve".

CHILDREN

Walter Keirn Smith, Jr.
Annie Elizabeth Smith
Mamie Florence Smith

Robert Harrison Smith
Edward Ward Smith

10. Walter Keirn Smith, Jr. - Married Eleanor Pilcher of Bessemer, Ala.
Died without issue.

10. Annie Elizabeth Smith - Married Dr. Luther Noble Duncan, now
President of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

CHILDREN

Mary Elizabeth Duncan
Margaret Susan Duncan
Robert Smith Duncan

11. Mary Elizabeth Duncan

Married Allen M. Pearson

CHILDREN

12. Ann Bowling Pearson

11. Margaret Susan Duncan - died unmarried.

11. Robert Smith Duncan

Married Mildred Hamm of Montgomery, Ala. Is now in the U. S. Army.

CHILDREN

12. Robert Smith Duncan, Jr.

10. Mamie Florence Smith

Married Prof. John Buford Hobdy, of Montgomery, Ala.

CHILDREN

11. Robert Buford Hobdy - Married Mae Wales of New Orleans, La.

CHILDREN

12. Helen Hope Hobdy

10. Robert Harrison Smith

Married Enid Ashley, of Lexington, Miss.

CHILDREN

11. Barbara Tankersley Smith

10. Edward Ward Smith - Married Margaret Bradshaw of Birmingham, Ala.
He is a graduate of West Point and is Colonel in the Regular Army.
(Note: Has since this was first written, been made a Brigadier
General).

CHILDREN

Margaret Caldwell Smith
Susan Ann Smith

- 11. Margaret Caldwell Smith - Married Charles Ryder, of the Army.
- 11. Susan Ann Smith - Untraced.

ADDISON GILLESPIE SMITH

IX.

Born at Livingston, Ala. October 1, 1851.

Died Birmingham, Ala. May 16, 1933.

His biography, with a full page halftone portrait, will soon appear in The National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

As has already been shown, he was named for his maternal great uncle, Captain Robert Addison Gillespie. At first it was thought that he would be given Capt. Gillespie's full name, but when it was noted that, coupled with Smith, his initials would have been R. A. G. S., it was determined to eliminate the "Robert". As a matter of fact, Captain Gillespie was always known as "Addison" and was so-called in the family.

His father sent him, when a boy, to the Wetmore and Hoke Academy at Lincolnton, N. C. When he was of college age, inquiry convinced him that conditions at Princeton were such, arising out of sectional feeling, that he did not want to go there as had been intended. So, on his way there he determined to go over to Lexington, Va., to Washington-Lee University. He therefore abandoned his journey to Princeton and went to Lexington.

On arriving at Washington-Lee, he was given entrance examinations and passed easily in all subjects except Greek, which he did not like and had studied only on his father's insistence. In Greek he was offered entrance on condition.

He went to see General Lee, who would not waive the study of Greek or admit him in without the condition. So he returned to the Wetmore and Hoke Academy and there completed the equivalent of a college education - minus Greek.

Professor Hoke, of this Wetmore and Hoke School, was a grandfather of Hoke Smith, who became Governor of Georgia, United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior in the Cleveland Administration. Mary Wilfong Phifer, who married Stephen Smith, brother of the writer's father, was related to the Hokes, and the celebrated General Hoke, of the Confederate Army and Judge Alex Hoke, of the North Carolina Supreme Court were members of the Hoke family.

Senator Hoke Smith was somewhat older than the writer's father, but their friendship continued until the Senator's death.

It is an interesting thing that the writer's son, E. D. Smith, Jr., should now, in Atlanta, Georgia, be a junior partner in the law firm of which Marion Smith, the son of Senator Hoke Smith, is the head.

Col. R. P. Wetmore, one of the Wetmore family, came to Livingston with the other North Carolinians and practiced law there until his death. His two sons, Richmond and Bob, died without issue. He was one of the Sumter County men arrested, carried to Mobile and discharged at the same

time that Stephen Smith (IX) was.

When he left the Wetmore and Hoke Academy, he took the law course at the Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tenn., graduating 1873, and being a member of a local fraternity that afterwards became a Chapter of Beta Theta Pi.

He became an excellent lawyer; and was a man of great individuality, force and coolness. He was comfortably well off but never made any effort to accumulate a large fortune.

When quite young he became County Solicitor of Sumter County, Ala. He went to the State Senate, in the Session of 1880-81, when Rufus W. Cobb was Governor, where he had the distinction of being the first native born son of Sumter County, Ala. to hold that position. He also served in the State Senate in the Session of 1882-1883, when E. A. O'Neal was Governor. He became Solicitor of the Sixth Judicial Circuit in 1887, by appointment of Governor Thomas Seay after Judge Wilkes Coleman had resigned the Solicitorship. He served in this post with distinction.

He was Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee at the time of Cleveland's second election and during the Jones-Kolb Contest for the Governorship of Alabama. This was the campaign in which the great struggle between the Democrats and Populists occurred. He was a loyal Democrat and a sound money man.

In 1891 he removed to Birmingham, Ala. becoming Division Counsel of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, afterwards a part of the Southern Railway System. He was also Division Counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and General Counsel of the Birmingham Southern Railroad from the time it was organized by the Southern area L & N Railroads until it was sold to the Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Company. In addition to his railroad business he enjoyed a large general practice and took an active interest in public affairs.

He was always helpful to the younger members of the bar, who felt free to ask his assistance in their problems, and in his later life he was regarded as the Nestor of the Birmingham Bar. (See "The Lake Family" Page 239, and also references to him in "The Houston Family".) Lake sets out an editorial published in the Birmingham News.

He married Florence Devereux Hopkins at Livingston, Ala., Dec. 1, 1875. She was born in Livingston, Ala., Aug. 18, 1854 and died at Birmingham, Ala., January 24, 1928.

In 1868 when she was a girl, her father, Devereux Hopkins, who was then living on a plantation near Pushmataha, Choctaw County, Ala., moved with his family to California, where they resided at Stockton. He became police judge there.

She was married on a visit back to Alabama to her sister, Mrs. Thomas Harden Lake, of Mobile, who had married Captain Lake in Stockton, California, but had returned to his home in Mobile, Ala., and to her half uncle Chancellor Thomas Cobbs, at Livingston.

Later, in about 1881, Devereux Hopkins with the remainder of his family moved back to Livingston, Ala.

Devereux Hopkins was born May 13, 1813 in Johnston County, N. C., and died September 28, 1900 at Livingston, Ala. He married Elizabeth Wood (Ryan) Hopkins who was born Dec. 13, 1821 at Greensboro, Ala. and died March 6, 1884 at Livingston, Ala.

The family lines and something of the Hopkins and Ryan family histories are shown in "The Lake Family" beginning on Page 229. Lake makes the error of saying that Devereux Hopkins was born in Raleigh. As a matter of fact his birthplace was Smithfield, N. C., where his parents were living. His mother moved back to Raleigh after his father's death, and it was from Raleigh that he went to Alabama.

A copy of the will of his grandfather, Jo Boon, is in the E. D. Smith collection. See Marybelle Delamar pamphlet IV. It makes what to the writer is an interesting reference to Devereux Hopkins, as follows:

"To my gr. son William I. D. Hopkins - three lots of ground in the town of Smithfield, there being two lots on which William W. Hopkins formerly lived - the other one adjoining Mrs. Dees (widow) and opposite Daniel Thompsons. Also six negroes and their increase since the 17th of October, 1829 (to wit) Abigail, Plenty, Allen, Henry, Charles and Harrison."

It was a surprise to the writer, as it will doubtless be to the other members of the family, to find that Colonel Hopkins, as he was called, had any other name than "Devereux". It is evident that the "William" came from his father, and it is known that the "Devereux" came from a close family friendship with the North Carolina Devereux family, who, however, were not in any way related, but what name the "I" stands for and whence it came is a mystery to the writer.

Lake says that William W. Hopkins, the son of Col. Hopkins, and known as "Uncle Will", after running away from the University of Alabama on the outbreak of the Civil War "enlisted in a cavalry regiment in another (then Choctaw) County". As a matter of fact, he first went into an Alabama infantry regiment and was commissioned as a Lieutenant. He contracted measles and dysentery and went home for recuperation. When he had somewhat recovered the doctors advised him that he would not be able to endure the climatic conditions in the Western Confederate Army and that he should go further North upon his return to service.

He therefore enlisted as a private in Stuart's Cavalry and served there until the end of the war. His only wound was a bruise on the hip from a piece of spent shell at Gettysburg on the third day of that battle.

The writer had in his possession several letters from Uncle Will to Col. Hopkins, written from Virginia towards the end of the war, among other things expressing particular thanks for having been kept well mounted. It was intended that these letters be included in the E. D. Smith collection, but unfortunately, they were mislaid.

Further as to Uncle Will, Lake says that at the time he joined the Hopkins' family at New Orleans as they went to California he was "a

potential if not an actual fugitive". The writer might elaborate this by giving the story that he heard.

Captain Gilham James, almost a legendary character in Choctaw County during the troubloustimes after the war, and Uncle Will were bosom friends. It was said that three Federal Soldiers went to Captain James' house in his absence and made some insulting remarks to some of the ladies of his family, that, when he heard of it, he came for Uncle Will and they rode off together. Afterwards, the bodies of these soldiers were found in a swamp and these two men were suspected of having killed them.

This story was vigorously denied by the women of the family, but it is true that for some reason Uncle Will was sought by the Federal Authorities, and the writer heard from some of his kinswomen that, at the burial of young "Brother Abner" Hopkins, Uncle came and sat on his horse with his shot gun across the saddle and had to ride off before the services were completed, as he received word that the Yankee Soldiers were on the way to the cemetery for the purpose of arresting him.

Lake tells of the beginning of the romance of Devereux Hopkins and Elizabeth Ryan and says that, in the interval between their meeting and marriage, Col. Hopkins completed his scouting expeditions in Central and Southern Alabama.

One incident that occurred at Saint Stephens and that Col. Hopkins enjoyed telling about caused him to say that, while he was not a tall man and would not have liked to be a bit shorter, he would not have wanted to be a bit taller; that he was probably the only man in the world who was entirely satisfied with his height.

The story he told to make his point was that when he rode into Saint Stephens he went to the tavern, and before the evening meal he went down to the bar to get a toddy, as gentlemen in that day were accustomed to do. To top off the broadcloth suit he always wore he had on a white high hat.

Two men became engaged in an altercation and one of them shot at the other with a derringer. Missing his antagonist, he sent the ball through the tall hat, grazing Col. Hopkins' head.

The story was always concluded by Col. Hopkins saying that the next morning, while he was in police court as a witness to the affray, he was called on to show the hat and put it on to show what had happened, and as he was going out of the court room a drunken Irishman staggered up to him and said "Stranger, if your hat had been an inch lower on your head that shot would have killed you as dead as the devil".

This sense of humor continued with him until the day of his death. He contracted Malarial dysentary and could not throw it off, by reason of his advanced age. When it was realized that the end was approaching, the writer went down to Livingston to see him. He looked up from the bed when the writer went in the room and said: "Well, Ed, you have always heard me say I was going to hold on until the breeching broke. It is about broken now." To which the writer replied: "Grandpa, don't talk that way. We all hope you will have a long time with us yet." He said: "Don't misunderstand me, I am not afraid to go. I have had a long life and it is time. The only thing that bothers me is that I do not know which way I am going and I do not know whether I'll need an overcoat or a linen duster."

In addition to the information given in his book by Lake as to the Bass family, it might be interesting to know that Andrew Bass was in the North Carolina Legislature in 1776 (Wheeler II Page 85), and that E. D. Smith now has the old razorhone brought over by the Bass Family from Wales as well as the old walnut chair, referred to, while Major S. P. Smith, has the old cedar chest that Lord Cornwallis' soldiers broke into.

Lake speaks of the meeting of Devereux Hopkins and Elizabeth Ryan at Greensboro, Ala. and tells something of the Ryan family.

The Ryan family went to Alabama from the Edgefield District of South Carolina. Some additional light is thrown on the lives of the father and brother of Elizabeth Hopkins by Thomas F. Seale, a lawyer of Livingston, Ala. now deceased, who wrote a monograph entitled "History of Short's Church, Sumter County, Alabama", in which he said:

"J. K. Ryan was elected pastor of the Gaston Church in 1858, and while pastor of that Church he baptized my mother. Mr. Ryan was born near Greensboro, Ala. on November 19, 1824, and died February 24, 1889, at his home near Yantley Creek, in Choctaw County, Ala. In 1835 his father, the Rev. Joseph Ryan, moved to Sumter County, Ala. Mr. Ryan was a few months older than my father, Thomas F. Seale, who was also born near Greensboro, in 1825, and they removed to the southern part of Sumter County about the same time and went to school together and were great friends. J. K. Ryan was one of the best and ablest men that has lived in the Bigbee Association. He was its leading spirit for many years, and was its Moderator 14 times, and there is no way to measure his influence in that body. When about 12 years of age he joined Harmony Church (now Zion) and was baptized by his father. He was licensed to preach in 1851, and ordained in 1853, and became an active pastor the same year and continued in the regular pastoral office up to his last year. It has been well said of him that the Bigbee Association never had a member to continue longer in her bounds nor to render more official and faithful service than he. He never shrank from any duty or labor to further the cause he loved so well. During his life as a minister he was pastor of 20 churches, travelled in ministerial labor 37,027 miles, preached 3,100 sermons, baptized 1,906 people, received by letter 772, administered the Lord's Supper 200 times, performed 516 marriage ceremonies, assisting in ordaining 25 ministers and 30 deacons."

Reference has already been made to the search of Miss Delamar concerning the Bass Family, for Mr. Al C. Garber. She also made an additional search concerning the Hopkins and Boone (or Boon) families, for the writer, but failed to develop much of interest that Lake does not mention. Her research notes are in the E. D. Smith collection.

The following extract from a letter to D. Lake, written by W. R. Hopkins, for many years City Manager of Cleveland, Ohio, now at Room 1005, 51 East 42nd Street, New York City, received just as these Genealogical notes are being finally copied, may furnish some further clue toward the tracing of the Hopkins line.

"Naturally, I am interested in anybody connected with the Hopkins family. Except for the Irish carpetbaggers of that name, who went to Ireland to hold offices with Roman Catholics were not permitted to hold, the Hopkins families are generally related to each other.

"From the fact that your Hopkins ancestor went to Alabama by way of North Carolina, I would judge that he belonged to the Virginia branch, which dates back to Dr. Arthur Hopkins, who was an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson's father and his bondsman at the time of his marriage. The record of this family is pretty completely contained in a book "The Hopkins of Virginia and Related Families", published during the last ten years. If you have no copy of it, please let me know, and I shall try to locate either my copy or the name of its publisher. I found it an extremely interesting book, and you are pretty certain to find your Hopkins ancestors in it."

Florence Devereux (Hopkins) Smith was admitted into the D A R Society on the record of Col. Joseph Boon.

A Copy of the obituary notice of Col. Joseph Boon as it appears in the Biblical Recorder (North Carolina) dated Nov. 9, 1836 is as follows:

"Departed this life on Friday, the 21st October, Col. Joseph Boon, of Johnston County, in the 84th year of his age. Col. Boon attained to this great age on the farm where he was born, and where sleep the dust of his parents, always enjoying that greatest of all wealth - Contentment at home. Of him it is not too much to say, that he filled the measure for which man seems to have been originally designed. Industrious without being slavish, economical without parsimony. By a steady course of prudence, he had acquired a handsome competency for himself, besides for a numerous family. His hospitable roof was over the shelter of the weary, and from his bountiful table the hungry were always fed. And the frank and hearty welcome given to his guests gave zest to the entertainment, which sweetens the most homely fair. He was chivalrous without being arrogant, dignified without austerity, with the port and bearing of a gentleman he combined the meekness and humility of a christian. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a well founded hope buoyed him up under affliction of unparralleled severity for more than seven years, always feeling to say "the Will of the Lord be done". He waited with patience, but longed and much desired his final earthly end, and when death approached, so far from shrinking from his cold and relentless grasp, he hailed him as a kind messenger sent in mercy to disencumber his immortal spirit from the clay cottage in which it has so long been a tenant at will, to enter into the purchased possession of an inheritance in the skies, which is undefiled and fadeth not away, reserved at the right hand of the Father in Heaven, where the wicked cease to trouble, and where the weary are at rest. He has left a numerous train of relatives, and friends, who mourn his departure - but they sorrow not as those who have no hope, seeing that him they mourn is only removed from the evils to come. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his".

Com."

CHILDREN

EDWARD DEVEREUX SMITH

Kate Smith

Addison Gillespie Smith, Jr.

Sidney Preston Smith

10. Kate Smith was born at Livingston, Ala. Oct. 22, 1883. She married Judge J. T. Stokely, a lawyer of Birmingham, Ala. who was born in Newport, Tenn. and is of the Stokely Brothers family. See "Who's Who in America 1942-43", Vol. 22, Page 2100.

CHILDREN

Florence Rorex Stokely
Devereux Stokely

11. Florence Rorex Stokely - Born in Birmingham, Ala. July 25, 1907 - Married Edward T. Merry, Jr. of Abilene, Texas, who was born November 15, 1897 at Lowmoor, Va.

CHILDREN

12. Edward T. Merry III, Born October 7, 1934 at Fort Worth, Texas.
12. Hugh Stokely Merry, Born January 1, 1938 at Fort Worth, Texas.
12. Gloria Merry, Born November 6, 1939 at Fort Worth, Texas.

Devereux Stokely, a daughter. Born in Birmingham, Ala. Oct. 25, 1909. She married Doctor Hill Carter, of Washington, D. C., who was born in Ashland, Virginia, November 7, 1906. Doctor Carter is a member of the celebrated "King" Carter family, one of whom was the mother of General Robert E. Lee. See Vol. I, Freeman's Life of Lee. He is also the grandson of Mrs. Charles K. Pendleton, who died in Ashland on December 19, 1943. The day after her death the Richmond Times-Dispatch carried the following article concerning her:

"MRS. PENDLETON DIES AT DAUGHTER'S HOME IN ASHLAND

Mrs. Lucy Chandler Pendleton, 92, of Ashland, widow of Charles Kimbrough Pendleton, died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James M. Cox.

Funeral services will be held at 4 P. M. Monday at the residence with burial in Woodlawn Cemetery, in Ashland.

Mrs. Pendleton was the daughter of the late Thomas Coleman Chandler and Mrs. Mary Frazier Chandler. She was born March 15, 1851.

According to Vol. II of Freeman's "Lee's Lieutenants" General Stonewall Jackson died in the office of her father's home at Guinea's Station in Caroline County, where he was taken shortly after he was fatally wounded.

As a girl of 11 years Mrs. Pendleton knew General Jackson as a visitor in her family home, "Fairfield".

Mrs. Pendleton was a member of the Ashland Christian Church.

In addition to Mrs. Cox, she is survived by another daughter, Mrs. Henry R. Carter, of Ashland; two grandsons, Dr. Hill Carter, of Washington, D. C., and James Kimbrough Cox, of Ashland; a granddaughter, Mrs. John C. Stevenson, of Ashland, and five great grandchildren."

On the next day the Richmond News Leader, John Stewart Bryan, President and Publisher and Douglas S. Freeman, Editor, carried a similar article, also an editorial presumably written by Mr. Freeman, referring to her life and death and entitled "Dauntless".

It is also interesting to note that the old office of Mrs. Pendleton's father, in which Stonewall Jackson died was acquired by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad in 1909 and was deeded by it some years ago to the National Park service as a national shrine.

CHILDREN

12. Mary Devereux Carter, Born September 25, 1938 at Washington, D. C.

12. Katharine Hill Carter, Born June 13, 1940 at Washington, D. C.

10. ADDISON GILLESPIE SMITH, JR.

Born Livingston, Alabama - Died September 2, 1891 Livingston, Ala. when he was five years and eight months old.

10. SIDNEY PRESTON SMITH

Born at Livingston, Alabama, June 17, 1890. He was educated at Bingham's School, near Asheville, N. C., and the University of Alabama, A. T. O. Fraternity. He practiced law with his father A. G. Smith and then became a member of the firm of Stokely, Scrivener, Dominick and Smith of Birmingham, Alabama.

He was a First Lieutenant of Artillery in the 1st World War, and is now serving as a Major in the Air Corps in the present war. He had the distinction of serving on the first court martial in England to try an American soldier for an alleged civil, as distinguished from military, crime committed against an English Civilian.

Since the first draft of these notes, he received a medical discharge from the Army and has taken up residence on the Hopkins' place at Livingston, Alabama, which he inherited. He is engaged in the practice of the law at Livingston, and has been appointed Special Counsel for the Southern Railway Co.

He married Dorothy Johnston of Birmingham, Alabama - the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Jack W. Johnston.

CHILDREN

11. Sidney Preston Smith, Jr. - who died in a hospital at Plymouth, England of an injury at sea in his first year at Annapolis.

11. Jack Walker Smith

11. Dorothy Johnston Smith

11. Cary Ballard Smith

Both Jack & Cary Smith are in the Service as Aviation Cadets: Jack in the Navy and Cary in the Army.

Dorothy is in attendance at the University of Alabama. (Note: Since these notes were drafted she has married Thomas Nelson III, of Epes, Alabama.)

EDWARD DEVEREUX SMITH

X

Born at Livingston, Ala. September 5, 1876.

He received his early education at the Cedar Grove Academy, Livingston, Alabama under such instructors as Dr. and Mrs. Seth Mellen, Dr. Fred Mellen, afterwards President of the University of Tennessee, and Mr. Joel C. DuBose.

When barely thirteen he entered Verner's School at Tuscaloosa where he remained two years until his family removed to Birmingham, where he attended and graduated from Phillips' High School.

Entering the sophomore class at University of Alabama, he became a member of Phi Delta Theta, was President of his class in his Junior year, graduating with an A. B. degree and on the "speaking list" in 1896.

After leaving the "Capstone" he attended the Georgetown University Law School, in Washington, D. C., for two years, graduating as President of his class in 1898 with the degree of L. L. B. He was admitted to the practice at the Alabama bar in September 1898.

Immediately after graduation from Georgetown University, he returned to Birmingham and served as Law Agent for Southern Railway Company until January 1900, investigating and settling personal injury claims, meantime he took on similar duties for the Birmingham Southern Railroad, then owned jointly by Southern Railway and Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and of which his Father, Addison G. Smith, was General Counsel.

Upon the dissolution of the partnership of his Father and Mr. James Weatherly in 1900, the law firm of A. G. & E. D. Smith was formed and this connection continued until he left Birmingham in the Fall of 1919 to become General Solicitor of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company at Atlanta, Georgia.

This firm was Division Counsel for Alabama Great Southern and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, represented a number of other individuals and corporations, and did an extensive general practice.

In 1901 he was elected City Attorney for Birmingham and served as such until his resignation in 1907. In 1916 he was elected Democratic National Committeeman for Alabama in a state wide race. This post he resigned when he went to Atlanta.

He has always been greatly interested in the University of Alabama and in Alumni affairs and has constantly participated in these affairs in Atlanta in connection with the local Alumni Association. He was for a long time a member of the University of Alabama Alumni Council, and is a member of the Alabama Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

In 1929 he was made General Counsel of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and, in 1935, being already on its Board of Directors, he was elected Vice President of that company. He served in these capacities until 1941, when he reached the retirement age under the Bell System Plan.

While with the Southern Bell Company, in addition to executive duties, he had charge of its legal affairs in the nine Southeastern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. As a result of some of the rate case work he engaged in during this time, he wrote, just before retirement, "A Telephone Rate Case", which was published by P. U. R., the first edition of which has been exhausted. This work was favorably reviewed by Public Utilities Fortnightly, Harvard Law Review and Telephony, among others.

The Fulton National Bank of Atlanta, on whose Board of Directors he had been since 1935, requested him, on his retirement from Southern Bell Company, to take a Vice Presidency in charge of its Trust Department, and he is now engaged in that work.

He is a member of the Piedmont Driving Club and the Capital City Club, as well as the Lawyer's Club of Atlanta and the Georgia and Atlanta Bar Associations, and for many years was a member of the American Bar Association. He is also a director of the Coca Cola Bottling Company of Laconia, N. H.

See Who's Who in America, 1942-43, Vol. 22, page 2025.

On March 24, 1904 he married Florida Whiting Graves, of Birmingham, Alabama, the daughter of Captain William Henry Graves and Florida Whiting Graves.

In her youth, Mrs. Smith was one of the famous beauties of the South. Each of her two surviving sons has a scrap book filled with newspaper and magazine articles written in appreciation of her. In those scrap books there will also be found a number of old letters, pictures of family homes and other interesting data, all of which should be valuable to her family. She is now the charming and delightful mistress of her home on West Pace's Ferry Road, in Atlanta. She is a member of the Nineteenth Century History Club, the Planters Garden Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Colonial Dames of the 17th Century.

Captain Graves was born at Wytheville, Virginia, Sept. 7, 1833. He was the son of George Clinton Graves, born about 1810 at Lynchburg, Va., who moved to Wytheville, Va., and married Charlotte Logan Sprinkle. The father of George Clinton Graves, or his grandfather came to the United States from North Scotland.

Captain Graves' father died when the former was about five years of age and the Captain was raised by his grandfather, Henry Sprinkle. Henry Sprinkle had gone to Wytheville from Little York, Pa. He was married twice. The name of his first wife, who was the grandmother of Captain Graves, has been lost. His second wife was Ernst, of Little York, Pa. She was particularly kind to Captain Graves and insisted upon him being given as good an education as the times afforded. The old Sprinkle house was still standing near Wytheville a few years ago when the writer saw it, kept in excellent condition by the then present owners.

Captain Graves was educated at William and Mary College, where he was president of his class and of his fraternity, Theta Delta Chi, and was one of the early members of Phi Beta Kappa.

When William and Mary was being restored many years later and the Captain had lived to be its oldest surviving graduate, the college sent its

secretary to the writer's home in Atlanta, where the Captain was staying at the time, to consult him about his recollection of some details of the Dormer Windows in the Christopher Wren Building, in which he had roomed. Although he was then over ninety years old his memory as to the matters inquired about was quite clear, and plans or drawings, subsequently found, bore out the accuracy of the information given by him.

After his graduation from College in 1856 and got his law degree in 1857, he went to Knoxville, Tenn., and began to practice law. He was married to Mary Hankins who died before the war without leaving any children. When the Civil War came on he entered the Confederate Army and served during the whole four years as a Captain in Wheeler's Cavalry.

He did not like to talk of his war experiences, but such information as his daughters could extract from him and make notes of from time to time was so characteristic that it seems to be worth recounting.

Several of his slaves wanted to go to the war with him, and he chose a strong unmarried boy named Frank. For himself he bought a large bay horse and for Frank a bobtailed black. Frank was good and attentive, and went almost through the war with the Captain as his body servant. Frequently at night riding on the march Frank would hold the Captain's arm so that he could sleep in the saddle and not fall off the horse. Finally, when the Army was near Knoxville, Frank, whose girl and people were in that city, ran off in the middle of the night on the black horse, leading the horse of a Captain Pelham behind an ordnance wagon which he had also commandeered. Frank became a messenger at the Federal Army Post in Knoxville, and the Captain never saw him again.

When the Federal Army first approached Knoxville, the Captain sent his slaves, twenty or more of them, to Atlanta, and from there to South West Georgia to a Judge Huckabee, who rented them to work in a saw mill. They stayed there and worked during the war.

Captain Graves said at the time of the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., three or four thousand soldiers came up and asked for the General, to whom they could surrender. There was at the place a dirty little fellow, a big cusser, in his shirt sleeves who said, "The General is in the rear where he generally stays. I'm in command here and you can surrender to me". They replied, "We want to surrender to the General". He said, "I don't know where in the hell you'll find him, and if you don't surrender to me, just go on back and begin fighting again". They surrendered.

Awhile before that the Captain was standing around and saw and caught a fine stray mule. He took the animal to the Colonel of the supply train and asked if it could not be used until the surrender was completed and then returned to him. To this the Colonel, who said he had use for the mule, agreed. So when the surrender was completed, the Captain rode off on his big bay, leading the mule, and not being interfered with by the Federal Soldiers.

He decided to go to Georgia to see his slaves, who of course had been freed, but who were still working at the saw mill.

When he had gone about six miles, he met a man on the road who called out "Don't you want to sell that mule?" "Yes", he replied, "I'll sell him for \$125.00". The man only had Confederate money and the Captain would

not take that. The man said, "Come up to my house, just off the road a piece, I've got a new hickory buggy and harness I'll swap for him". This trade went through. The Captain hitched the bay to the buggy and went on toward South West Georgia.

On the way no one would accept pay for lodging or food, and finally he reached Judge Huckabee's. The Judge was an excellent gentleman. He told the Captain that he had a bushel basket of Confederate money to pay for the hire of his slaves, but of course this was of no value. However, the Judge insisted on the Captain staying at his house and the Captain spent the summer there.

He went out to the saw mill to see his ex-slaves and they were very happy to see him as they had all loved him. One negro, Carter, was their spokesman. He said, "Marse William, we're free now". He replied, "Yes, Carter, you are all free now". Carter, "Well, Marse William, we all loved you, you were so good. I guess you ain't got no money now. So, we are not going to leave you without making up a purse for you". The Captain, "No, Carter, I have nothing now, but I'll be alright, and that's mighty good and kind of you boys".

However, they did club in together and raise some four hundred dollars, which they insisted on giving him when he finally went out to tell them good bye, and which he could not find the heart to refuse. This gift proved to be a God send to him as indeed he had absolutely nothing at the time.

When he left the Judge's home he went to Macon, Ga., expecting to head on to Knoxville; but when he had gotten thus far he saw some old acquaintances from Knoxville, who told him not to go there as the Confederates, particularly the officers, were being arrested for treason as soon as they returned, and that he would be taken in custody within 30 minutes after he arrived.

He then decided to go to Montgomery, Ala., and set off in his buggy. At Mount Meigs, near Montgomery, he stopped with a Judge Mitchell, who bought his buggy, and another man purchased his horse. When they found that he was going to Montgomery they told him to drive on into the city and leave the horse and buggy in a certain livery stable and that the purchaser of the horse would get them. This was done.

When he got to Montgomery the first thing he did was to rent an office across from the Exchange Hotel and to pay a month or two of rent in advance. He put up a screen at the back of which he placed a cot and got him a bowl and pitcher. This was his office and sleeping quarters. Then he paid for his meals at a boarding house for a month or two in advance, and after doing this, he hung out his shingle for the practice of the law.

His habit was to get in his office very early, before other lawyers were down; and by this he picked up a good practice, particularly from the farmers who were in town early. He said he had frequently made \$50.00 in a morning, drawing papers, etc., before the other lawyers reached their offices.

Then he began to trade in other directions. He frequently said that while he was practicing law he made a good living for the family out of his profession, but that he made his money out of other things.

Before he left Knoxville he had put a valuable diamond pin and ring

belonging to his first wife and his own watch, in a bank there. When things quieted down sufficiently, he went to Knoxville to find that his valuables along with other assets of the bank had been taken over by the State and that it would take a Special Bill by the Legislature to get them back. He went to see the Governor, the Notorious Parson Brownlow, who after hearing his story, agreed to help him with the bill, and in this way he regained these treasured possessions. This is probably one of the few instances on record, possibly the only one, where Brownlow displayed any generosity or feeling for a Confederate Officer.

At Montgomery, Captain Graves married Florida Whiting, the daughter of Mr. John Whiting, as he was called. His full name, however, was John Matthew Robinson Lane Whiting.

John Whiting was born at Luray, Va., where the family home was "Mount Pleasant", and was the son of Dr. John R. Whiting and Ann Eliza Lane Whiting. He moved to Falmouth when a child of 12, upon the death of his father. At Falmouth, he married Betsy Bell. Her father William Bell belonged to the same Masonic Lodge that George Washington did. The old Bell home there is "Carlton" which is still standing. They moved to Montgomery by private conveyances, bringing their slaves with them in 1833, "the year the Stars fell".

Mr. Whiting was a man of large affairs and of vision. He was the first president of the South and North Alabama Railroad, now a component part of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. In fact, he died February 5, 1869 at the old Astor House in New York, where he had gone to raise money for the railroad. He tripped and fell on the brass strips on the steps of the hotel and erysipelas ensued. His death was an occasion of sorrow to the Montgomery Community and his funeral was exemplified by public services, addresses, printed memorials and resolutions in his honor.

The Whiting family traced to the well known Christopher Robinson line of Virginia, whose home was "Hewick". Florida Graves Smith was admitted to the D.A.R., and the Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, and her sister, Mrs. Harrison Stuart Matthews to the Colonial Dames, on that line.

CHILDREN

William Graves Smith

Addison Gillespie Smith

Edward Devereux Smith, Jr.

WILLIAM GRAVES SMITH

XI

Was born in Birmingham, Alabama April 11, 1905, and died unmarried in Atlanta, Ga. July 31, 1936.

He was a young man of exceptionally brilliant mind, and of fine character. He carried off practically every school honor at Marist College and later at Emory University, where he graduated, Magna Cum Laude, with a B. Ph degree. He was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity, and was presiding officer of it in his senior year, when its chapter house was built. He was offered and declined appointment to a Rhodes Scholarship.

In his junior year he made Phi Beta Kappa, when the Emory Chapter was installed.

His other school honors were: D. U. S.; O. D. K. Secretary and Treasurer (Senior Year); Owls; Honor Council (Senior Year); Tau Kappa Alpha; Debate Squad (Junior and Senior Years); Freshman Debate; Debate Council, Associate Secretary (Senior Year); Student activities Council, Vice President (Senior Year); Vice President Student Body (Senior Year); Pan Hellenic Council (Sophomore, Junior and Senior Years); Tennis team (Sophomore, Junior and Senior Years); Letters in Tennis (Sophomore and Junior Years); E Club; Few Literary Society, President, Secretary and Critic (Junior Year); Champion Debater (Senior Year); Honor Roll (Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior Years); R. O. T. C. Best Drilled Cadet (Sophomore Year).

The writer considers that in a fairly long life he has known no young man with a brighter or more well balanced mind.

Graves, as he was called, was making good progress in business at the time of his untimely death. He had excellent habits, great industry and personal magnetism and a fine appreciation of money values. If he had lived, he would have made a great success in life.

ADDISON GILLESPIE SMITH

XI

He was commissioned as a Lieutenant (jg) U. S. N. R. and was promoted to a full Lieutenant September 7, 1944. He was trained at Pensacola, Florida, and is on active duty as a free gunnery instructor, acting now as Sighting Officer at the Miami, or Hollywood, Florida Naval Air Gunners School.

His life and activities thus far are shown by a digest of an appendix attached to his application for Naval Service in March 1943.

He was born in Birmingham, Ala. December 25, 1909. Removed to Atlanta, Ga. with parents September 1, 1919.

Graduated Marist College, Atlanta, 1927 as Cadet Commander with the rank of Cadet Major in the Cadet Military Corps.

Graduated Emory University, 1931, Phi Beta Kappa, Degree Bachelor of Philosophy. Had two years basic training in Senior R. O. T. C. unit at Emory University.

Graduated Harvard School of Business Administration 1933. Degree Master of Business Administration.

Employed by Coca-Cola Company, 310 North Avenue, N. W. January 1934, as Service man. Was sent to San Diego, California Fair in charge of Coca-Cola Company's interest in the Exhibit there and remained about seven months. Was sent by the Company to Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia as well as being employed in Atlanta.

He resigned April 1938 when a Coca-Cola bottling franchise for middle New Hampshire became available to him. Organized Laconia Coca-Cola Bottling Company and became, and still is, President and Treasurer of that company, as well as its largest stockholder. Has had exclusive charge and control of establishing and conducting that business. Arranged for its quarters, bought its machinery, established its bookkeeping system, employed all officers and labor and conducting its banking. Has had no labor difficulties. The business has been uniformly successful since first fully established. Before sugar rationing he had about 30 employees working under him, since rationing the number has been somewhat reduced.

He has travelled in Mexico and Canada and abroad in Scotland, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France.

When he went into the Service he was President of Belknap County (N. H.) Sportsman's Association. Director of Laconia Rotary Club. Belongs to several other clubs and associations, including Rotary and the Laconia Chamber of Commerce.

He has made quite a few addresses to public and social bodies in connection with his business and club activities.

He has done a great deal of shooting, both in the field and at skeet. Is a fair trap shot but prefers skeet.

At Skeet he won the following title shoots with the 12 gauge shot gun:

Atlanta City Championship	April 1935
Georgia State Championship	August 1937
Southern States "	September 1937
Midwinter Atlanta "	February 1938
New Hampshire State "	September 1939

Besides these he won other minor and invitation shoots, among which were:

Southern States Small Bore & High - Over - All Championship	1937
Georgia State Small Bore	1937
Out of State Championships	
Various City, Club and Team Championships	

He has had a great deal of experience in coaching at skeet. Among other things, in the Fall of 1941, the Belknap Sportsman's Association erected a skeet field near Laconia and he spent a large part of his spare time that Fall in coaching members and other shooters.

He has not done any competitive shooting since 1941 because he has been unable to do much travelling on account of his business.

5 Feet 11 inches tall, Weight about 180 pounds, Brown eyes and hair.

On February 21, 1939 he married Rose Mary Manry, Atlanta, Georgia, who was born July 23, 1917. She is the daughter of William F. Manry, Jr., and his wife, Louise Riley Manry, both of Atlanta. On her maternal side she is descended from Landgrove Thomas Smith. The Manry family are old residents of Atlanta.

Mr. Manry's father was William F. Manry, Sr., born July 14, 1856 at Liberty Hill, Georgia. He was the son of James Manry of Liberty Hill, and married Loulie Rebecca Caldwell, born January 12, 1858 at Zebulon, Georgia.

Loulie Rebecca Caldwell was the daughter of James T. Caldwell, born September 3, 1833 and Miriam Virginia Redding, Monroe, Louisiana.

James T. Caldwell's parents were Matthow T. Caldwell, born September 22, 1792 and Eliza M. Caldwell, born May 8, 1792 - Mecklenberg District of North Carolina; and Miriam Virginia Redding's parents were John Redding, born April 14, 1792, and Martha W. Redding, born March 16, 1799 - also the Mecklenberg District.

The Riley line is developed in "Our Family Circle", compiled by Annie Elizabeth Miller, of Macon, Georgia, Press of J. S. Burke Company, Macon, Ga. 1931.

The applicable chapter is "The House of Robert", Page 187, particularly "Descendants of John Robert and Elizabeth Dixon", Page 239.

Her mother, Louise Riley Manry, is the daughter of Robert Riley and Rose Wiley Riley. Robert Riley was the son of Edward S. Riley, shown on Page 242 of the above book as "Edward Riley". He was reared by his grandparents, John Hancock Robert and Anne Mauer Robert, Page 240.

Mrs. Manry has in her home the old family portrait of Anne Mauer Robert; and Mrs. Ada Lea Norfleet Riley, the widow of James Riley, of Atlanta, Ga. (who was the brother of Robert Riley) has the portrait of Cornelia Robert, who married Dr. Riley, the father of Edward S. Riley.

Two articles of Mrs. Williston Cox Carpenter, published in the "Hearst Sunday American" August 3rd and 10th, 1930 traces the Landgrove Thomas Smith family further than does "Our Family Circle".

CHILDREN

12. Addison Gillespie Smith, Jr. - Born at Laconia, N. H., September 28, 1942.

ADDENDUM:

12. Rose Mary Smith - Born in Atlanta, Ga., April 16, 1945.

EDWARD DEVEREUX SMITH, JR.

XI

Was commissioned with the rank of Lieutenant (J.G.), U. S. N. R., as an air combat intelligence officer. He was trained at Quonset Point, R. I., and was sent to the West Coast and attached to Air Squadron, V. C. 90, which was sent to the Pacific on the C. V. E. Carrier Steamer Bay. He was promoted to a full Lieutenant in December 1944. Since these notes were first prepared, he has participated in the Battles of Lingayon Gulf, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

He was born in Birmingham, Alabama March 9, 1912.

He was educated in the Atlanta primary public schools, at Marist College and Boy's High School, Atlanta, Ga. A. B. Emory University, 1932, Chi Phi; L. L. B. Harvard Law School 1935.

He is practicing law in Atlanta and is a junior member of the well-known firm of Hirsch, Smith, Kilpatrick, Clay and Cody.

Incidentally, it has doubtless been noted that he is the fourth in his direct line to practice law.

He has travelled extensively in the United States and in the same American and foreign countries as his brother, Addison G. Smith, and has also been to Cuba and Panama.

His work and experience since he left college are shown by the following digest of information contained in his application for a commission in the naval service, filed in April 1943:

When he graduated from the Law School of Harvard University he returned to the City of Atlanta and two weeks thereafter successfully stood the Georgia bar examination for admission to practice law in Georgia. He then entered the office of John A. Boykin, Sr., Solicitor General of Fulton County, and assisted without pay in prosecuting criminal cases. He did this work for approximately six months in order to gain court experience and familiarize himself with court procedure, and to obtain actual experience in the trial of cases.

Meanwhile, he arranged with Mr. Marion Smith (no relation) for employment in the then firm of Harold Hirsch and Marion Smith, and entered the employ of this firm on January 1, 1936. He continued in this employment until January 1, 1942, at which time he became a member of the firm, whose name had then been changed to Hirsch, Smith, Kilpatrick, Clay & Cody. He is still a member of that firm.

In addition to having been admitted to practice in all Georgia courts, including the Supreme Court of Georgia, he has been admitted to practice in the Federal courts, including the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. He has also been admitted to practice before the United States Treasury Department, the United States Board of Tax Appeals (presently known as the Tax Court of the United States), the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the United States Customs Court.

In addition to trying criminal cases, he has investigated, prepared for trial, negotiated for settlement and tried personal injury and property damage cases, divorce cases and other types of general litigation. He has prepared briefs for and argued cases before the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Georgia, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States. He has prepared briefs for use in the United States Board of Tax Appeals and has appeared before that Board. He has participated in hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Customs Court. He has had a great deal of experience in all legal phases of taxation, including State ad valorem taxation and State and Federal income, estate and gift taxation.

This law firm of Hirsch, Smith, Kilpatrick, Clay & Cody has a large general practice and represents clients doing business in many States. Since his association with that firm in 1936 he has constantly dealt with all phases of the work of this firm. This work has brought him in contact with people in all walks of life.

On April 7, 1938 he married Laura Maddox of Atlanta, Ga., who was born March 24, 1917. She is the daughter of Robert Foster Maddox and Lollie (Baxter) Maddox.

Robert Foster Maddox is one of Atlanta's most prominent citizens with a long record of public service. (See Who's Who in America - 1942-43 Page 1419). His father was Robert Flourney Maddox, a Colonel of the 42nd Georgia (Confederate) Regiment in the Civil War.

Something of the history of the Maddox family is shown in a sketch which appeared in the "History of Atlanta and Its Pioneers", published by the Pioneer's Citizens Society of Atlanta in 1902, Byrd Printing Co., Atlanta, which says, Page 249-253, that Robert Flourney Maddox was born in Putnam County, Georgia, January 3, 1829, and was the son of Edward Maddox, a leader in his county and the owner of 300 slaves, and a grandson of Motley Maddox, a Captain of Artillery in the Revolutionary War, distinguished for bravery in numerous battles.

Before maturity Robert Flourney Maddox offered his services to the Government for the Mexican War (1847-8) but was not accepted because Georgia's quota was filled. He was elected sheriff of his county at 21 years of age, moving to LaGrange to fulfill the duties of the office. When his term expired he entered the mercantile business and was subsequently elected Treasurer of the County and served on the City Council.

In 1858, he moved to Atlanta and began a successful cotton merchandising business. He married Miss Maurice J. Reynolds in 1860. When the war between the states came on he gave up his already brilliant prospects to enter it. He organized and was elected Captain of the Calhoun Guards. Later on the Governor put him in charge of Camp McDonough until the organization was completed. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the 42nd Georgia Regiment, when it was organized and remained with it two years, participating in its many battles. In 1863 he organized and became colonel of the "Second Georgia Reserves" and followed its fortunes until the surrender, when he returned to Atlanta.

He was elected to the Legislature in 1865 and was appointed by Governor Jenkins to purchase \$200,000.00 of grain from the west for distribution to the needy. For the successful accomplishment of this task he was

voted a resolution of thanks by the General Assembly. He became a member of the first Alderman's Board of Atlanta.

In 1880 he engaged in banking and the manufacture of fertilizers. He organized and was president of Maddox, Rucker & Company and the Old Dominion Fertilizer Company.

He died in his 70th year, June 6, 1894, and is buried in Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta.

On July 2, 1899 there was a public meeting at the First Methodist Church to honor his memory, where eulogies were pronounced by prominent speakers reflecting sentiments of tribute from the community and the whole state.

Lollie Baxter Maddox is the daughter of Nathaniel Baxter of Nashville, Tennessee, who as a mere youth, was a Lieutenant in Forrest's Cavalry, his picture appearing in Wyoth's "Life of Forrest". He was for a long time President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and one of the leading citizens of his whole section of the South.

CHILDREN

- 12. Laura Maddox Smith - Born January 7, 1939, Atlanta, Ga.
- 12. Florida Graves Smith - Born August 15, 1943, Atlanta, Ga.

APPENDIX I

E. D. Smith Collection

Sent to the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, and on file with that Department.

I

A. G. Smith pamphlet, and associated papers.

Relates to the Smith, Houston, Gillespie, Hopkins, Rhodes, Bass and Boon families.

Contains, among other things:

Addison G. Smith's letter of January 18, 1911 to his children.
Correspondence Mrs. J. Morgan Smith and William Smith Stevens.
Correspondence A. G. Smith and W. S. Stevens.

Letters of Everitt Smith, dated June 6, 1894 and December 1, 1896.

Letter December 1915, Mrs. Clara S. (Mrs. R. D.) Loftin to A. G. Smith.

Correspondence Benjamin Grady and A. G. Smith, re. "John Smith Bible", which was never found.

Memo Miss Kate Emory Hopkins, December 1927, re Hopkins and Ryan families.

Notes of E. D. Smith taken from Wheeler's History of North Carolina.
H. F. Linder's Circular re Smith family and E. D. Smith's notes on same.

Correspondence with Major S. P. Smith and data procured by him.
Crest of Smith family.

Correspondence with International Heraldric Institute, Ltd.,
1110 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Extracts from the visitations of Essex as to the Smith and Carrington families.

Miscellaneous letters attempting to procure additional information.

II

Marybelle Delamar pamphlet A.

Correspondence.

Her research for Al C. Garber, of Birmingham, Ala. concerning the Rhodes and Bass families.

Comments of Hon. Alex M. Garber of Birmingham, Ala.

Sarah Ann Rhodes married Stephen Smith, in Wayne County, N. C., and after his death came to Livingston, Ala. with her seven children, in 1836 or 1838.

III

Marybelle Delamar pamphlet B.

Her correspondence and research as to the Hopkins family.

Florence Devereux Hopkins married Addison Gillespie Smith and was the mother of E. D. Smith, Mrs. J. T. Stokely, and Major Sidney P. Smith.

IV

Marybelle Delamar pamphlet C.

Her correspondence and research as to the Boon family.

Joseph (or Jo) Boon was the grandfather of Devereux Hopkins of Livingston, Ala., and of Chancellor Thomas Cobbs. (Hopkins and Cobbs were half brothers.)

Obituary of Colonel Joseph Boon.

V

Marybelle Delamar pamphlet D.

Her correspondence and research as to the Smith family.

VI

Stuart Smith Pamphlet.

Correspondence concerning the Smith family.

His write-up of the Nicholas Smith line.

List of Legislators from Wayne County, N. C., taken from Wheeler's History of North Carolina, including members of the inter-related Smith, McKinne, Rhodes, Blackman and Hatch families.

Drawing of the seal on the ring of Arthur Smith, now in the possession of his descendant, Sheriff W. C. Whitehead, of Smithfield, Va.

VII

Mrs. Eliza Timberlake (Charles E.) Davis pamphlet.

Correspondence.

Research as to the Smith family.

VIII

Miss Mary MacNeill, Howard M. Askew and D. Lake pamphlet.

Notes of Miss MacNeill, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., sent to Mrs. Chas. E. Davis, relating principally to the Smith, Bryan, and Whitfield families.

Notes of Howard M. Askew, of Atlanta, Ga., on Bryan, Lancaster and Smith families.

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Notes of Howard M. Askew, of Atlanta, Ga., on Bryan, Lancaster and Smith families.

Notes made by D. Lake on the subject of Smithfield, North Carolina.

Some of his data on the Cobbs and Boon families.

Correspondence between him, Mrs. Bessie Bryant Thompson, of Camden, Ala., and her brother, William Bryant about the Hopkins family and the home of Devereux Hopkins near Pushmataha, Alabama.

IX

John B. Boddie pamphlet.

Correspondence relating to the Smith family.

Extract "Smiths of Smithfield" from his book "Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight, Virginia". Pages 245-255.

X

Mrs. Virginia E. Savedge pamphlet.

Her correspondence with Howard M. Askew.

Research in Surry County, Va., as to the Smith family.

XI

Mrs. Adelaide (D. M.) Pearsall pamphlet.

Correspondence with Howard M. Askew concerning the Smith family.

XII

Mrs. Emma Stevens (John B.) Harvie pamphlet.

Correspondence.

Information furnished, particularly as to the Stevens branch of the Smith family.

XIII

Benjamin Grady pamphlet.

Correspondence.

XIV

Diploma of Edward Ward Smith from Princeton, in metal carton.

Diploma of Joseph Andrew Smith from The College of Physicians and Surgeons at Philadelphia, Pa., in metal carton.

Miscellaneous genealogical data.

LETTERS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA FILED WITH THE COLLECTION

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. April 6, 1938
Alex M. Garber
Birmingham, Ala.
Subject: | To: E. D. Smith, Sr.
E. D. Smith, Jr.,
and
Laura Maddox |
|--|--|

Comments on approaching marriage of E. D. Smith, Jr. and Laura Maddox. Enclosing copy of "A Parent's Present" written by General James Rhodes in 1808 as advice to his children. Gen. James Rhodes was the great great great grandfather of E. D. Smith, Jr.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 2. July 31, 1937
DeVane K. Jones
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Subject: | To: E. D. Smith
Atlanta, Ga. |
|---|---------------------------------|

Enclosing copy of letter September 1808, entitled "A Parent's Present", written by Genl. James Rhodes to his children.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 3. April 27, 1834
J. A. Smith
Waynesboro, N. C.
Subject: | To: S. U. Smith |
|---|-----------------|

Father's consent for recipient to come home during vacation.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 4. February 12, 1834
J. A. Smith
Philadelphia, Pa.
Subject: | To: S. U. Smith
Boynton, Virginia |
|--|--------------------------------------|

Urges him to study, advises him how to write a letter, asks questions about his school and in a P. S. says: "Quit chewing tobacco".

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 5. November 24, 1839
J. A. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject: | To: S. U. Smith
Lexington, Ky. |
|---|-----------------------------------|

Approval of a course indicated by S. U. S. previously. Evidently to study for the ministry, containing brotherly advice on life and people.

6. November 28, 1840
J. A. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: S. U. Smith
Lexington, Ky.

Admonition about careless style of writing. Allusion to collections for recipient. Advising of Mr. Rhodes' punctuality and his particular manner of transacting business. Suggestion as to purchase of Bill of Exchange on Philadelphia if recipient going there. Discussion of States Rights, a Southern doctrine, as opposed to New England High Tariff. Latterview shared shared by Louisiana and Kentucky on account of sugar and hemp.

7. February 4, 1841
J. A. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: S. U. Smith
Lexington, Ky.

Advising of an error of initials in the making out of a bill of exchange, and telling him to write "Uncle James" in order to clear up a slight misunderstanding, probably connected with bill of exchange.

8. Nov. 19, 1843
J. A. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Stephen U. Smith
John T. Smith

Requesting them to purchase 80 bu. of corn and 2,000 lbs. fodder at sale of T. C. Hooks. Limit $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ per bu. for the corn and \$1.00 per cwt. for the fodder.

9. Aug. 24, 1844
John Thomas Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Stephen U. Smith
Dudley, N. C.
Addresses Dear Mother
& Brother

Crops, negroes, chills and fevers. Had been staying at James Rhodes' place. Wants them to come home. Description of a fight in Livingston.

10. September 7, 1844
E. W. Smith
Greensboro, N. C.
Subject:

To: Stephen U. Smith
Dudley's Depot
Wayne County, N. C.

Family letter. Complains of letters to him being sent by Postmaster to Greensboro, Ala. Mentions James Rhodes and others in the family. Sends messages to his mother. Describes a camp meeting and complains of dullness. Wishes a rumored negro insurrection would occur if it didn't kill him.

11. October th, 1848
Ezekiel Smith
Wayne Co., N. C.
Subject:

To: Stephen U. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
By the Politeness of
Mrs. A. M. Hill.

Intimate family letter to his nephew. Contains local news about people known to both. Mentions negro tried for murder being branded M in the hand. Mentions Needham Stevens who had married the daughter of his brother William, and his own brother John, speaks of Ecton. Sends love to S. U. Smith's mother, to Dr. (Jos. A.) Smith, apparently believes the latter should be more religious. Also sends love to James, John & Edward Smith, (S. U.'s brothers). Also mentions his sisters. Says Elizabeth and the children join in love and best wishes.

12. R. G. Hays
April 26, 1850
Pass Christian, Miss.
Subject:

To: Stephen U. Smith,
Esqr.

Payment of Hays' Taxes from trust funds held by S. U. Smith. Mentions Mr. Murley and family and Mr. Rhodes & family.

13. October 4, 1850
I. S. Mossey
(probably Bishop
Mobile, Ala.)
Subject:

To: S. U. Smith
Livingston

Choice of minister. A number of names of ministers mentioned.

14. December 2, 1850
J. M. Banister
Demopolis, Ala.
Subject:

To Mr. Stephen Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Writer had been north to Virginia and Cincinnati. Regrets that Mr. Johnson would not accept recipient's call to Livingston.

15. August 13, 1851
J. R. Metcalfe
Forest Retreat, Ky.
Subject:

To: Stephen U. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Observations on Montgomery & Flount Springs, Ala. and a ball at Harrodsburg, Ky. (mineral waters). Didn't like the "Bloomer Costume". Says Blue Lick water unrivalled in the west. Henry Clay & Judge Marshall of Lexington at Blue Lick. Clay's health impaired. Observations on Cassins Clay running as an abolitionist hoping to defeat Dixon. Wonders how many speeches he would have been allowed to make in South Alabama. Says Ky. young ladies better dancers than those in Ala.

16. January 4, 1853
Stanford & Swords
New York
Subject:

To: Stephen U. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Advising about availability of Latin and Greek classics inquired about by S. U. S.

17. October 7, 1853
Anne Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Rev. S. U. Smith
Eutaw, Ala.

Family letter. Mentions a number of the kinspeople and others. Chills seem to be prevalent.

18. November 15, 1853
J. A. Massey
Steamer, Oregon
Subject:

To: Rev. S. U. Smith
Eutaw, Ala.

Terrors of yellow fever epidemic in Mobile. Writer the only one in his family to contract it. Was on way to New Orleans partly on business, partly for rest.

19. November 28, 1853
Bishop N. H. Cobbs
Montgomery, Ala.
Subject:

To: Rev. S. U. Smith

Reply to a letter from S. U. S. expressing confidence in him and an uncertainty as to when the Bishop can visit the parish.

20. Undated
Probably 1854
S. U. Smith
Subject:

To: Draft of letter
evidently to
Bishop Cobbs

State of the Parish. Difficulty between Dr. Savage and members of his congregation re attendance at circus. Matter arranged except as to Mr. Murley, a vestryman and warden, and his wife. Suggests the Bishop might write Mr. Murley. Alex Garber wonders on the margin what they did at the circus.

21. Undated
Probably 1854
J. H. Ticknor
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Rev. S. U. Smith
Eutaw, Alabama

Invitation to be with the writer in Sumterville the last Saturday and Sunday in April. Mentions Dr. Anderson.

22. March 2, 1854
Sally A. (Rhodes Smith)
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Rev. S. U. Smith
Eutaw, Ala.
(her son)

Purely family letter. Mentions Dr. Garber's family, and your Aunt Hatch and your Aunt Hill. As well as some other members of her own immediate family.

23. March 21, 1854
Bishop N. H. Cobbs
Montgomery, Ala.
Subject:

To: Rev. S. U. Smith
Eutaw, Ala.

Requesting recipient to meet writer in Mobile the 1st Sunday in April, for ordination.

24. April 18, 1854
Bishop N. H. Cobbs
Montgomery, Ala.
Subject:

To: S. U. Smith
Eutaw, Ala.

A wedding fee of \$40.00. The Bishop will retain expense of going to Col. Thornton's and turn the balance over to S. U. S. and begs the latter not to have scruples about taking it.

25. July 25 --
J. H. Ticknor
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Rev. S. U. Smith
Eutaw, Ala.

Regrets inability to attend the convocation. Asks him to plead the writer's cause with the brethren. Desires recipient to visit in writer's parish, advises of services arranged for Pushmataha and Butler.

26. July 29, 1854
E. W. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: S. U. Smith
Eutaw, Ala.

Advising of their mother's illness and expressing the opinion that recipient had better come to Livingston - speaks of the "sickly season".

27. December 23, 1851
Letter of T. B. Smith
Reg. in Chaucery
Livingston, Ala.
Enclosing letter of E. W. Smith
Oct. 20, 1854
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: E. D. Smith
Atlanta, Ga.

To: His brother, no
name given

Monument to their mother. Mentions a slave named Ellick, evidently belonging to her. Also the railroad project in Sumter and Livingston and vicinity.

28. February 19, 1855
J. M. Banister
Greensboro, Ala.
Subject:

To: Rev. S. U. Smith
Eutaw, Ala.

The Bishop's visit to recipient's parish, writer's regret at not being able to be there and his wishes for successful services. Account of confirmations at Greensboro.

29. April 17, 1858
E. W. Smith
Addressed as "Dear Sister"
Subject:

To: Mrs. M. A. Houston
Livingston, Ala.

Regrets being unable to visit her that evening. Expresses crushing anguish at wife's death.

30. December 17, 1859
Letter From E. W. Smith, Livingston, Ala.
And Power of Attorney
From: Joseph A. Smith
Stephen U. Smith
John T. Smith
Edward W. Smith
Anne E. Smith
James H. Houston
Mary Amanda Houston
James R. Smith
Subject:

To: Dr. A. M. Garber
Mount Olive,
Wayne Co.,
North Carolina

Power of attorney to Dr. Garber to receive from James Rhodes, Acting Executor of Anna M. Hill, and bring to Sumter County, Ala. the negro property willed by her September 26, 1857 to them.

31. August 30, 1859
D.E.S. (probably Dr. Dan'l. Edward Smith)
Falling Creek, N. C.
Letter:

To: Edward W. Smith
(addressed as Cos.
Edward)
Livingston, Ala.

Relating to the estate of "Mrs. Hill". 19 slaves with names, worth not less than 12,000.00. Real estate consisting of home place and several others \$25,000 to \$30,000.00, comments on Dr. Hill and his attitude concerning the land. Advising how Mrs. Hill came by the negro property, and of a will contest in the previous generation. Public opinion not against C. (Cullon) Blackman. Advising that counsel be employed to protect the E. W. Smith, etc. interest. The slaves and probably the real estate to be divided between "Rhodes, Mrs. Hatch and your Mother's children". Advising a division of the land in kind.

32. July 7, 1861
V. M. Randolph
Montgomery, Ala.
Subject:

To: Rev. S. U. Smith

Personal letter. Does not believe there will be fighting at Pensacola where he has been. Is going with Bragg's permission to take his son by to Virginia. General Lee recommended him for command of the James River, speaks bitterly of Mallory, Secretary of War, who prevented this. Believes Yankee preachers should be gotten out of the Southern Episcopal Church. Sends regards to the Lightfoots and the Thorntons.

33. February 28, 1862
Edward W. Smith
Subject:

To: His children,
Addison, Stephen
& Walter Smith

A letter of farewell and advice to his sons, evidently on the occasion of his departure for the Civil War.

34. March 11, 1862
From: Addison G., Stephen & Walter
Smith (Sons) and T. B. Smith, Nephew
with P. S. probably by Dr. J. A. Smith
(brother)
Subject:

To: E. W. Smith

Children's letter to their father and uncle.

35. March 15, 1862
E. W. Smith
Montrose, Ala.
Subject:

To: Addison G., Stephen
& Walter K. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Father's letter to small sons. Contains news of other members of the family; remarks about the "Eastern" Shore. Tells about a vessel running the blockade. Believes the Gulf Coast will be unmolested until decisive results in Tennessee, and that probably "our" greatest danger is from the imbecility of "our leaders".

36. March 20, 1862
F. N. Smith
From station on M & O RR 8 miles
North of Corinth
Subject:

To: E. W. Smith (Uncle)

Advising where writer is so E.W.S. can join in big battle expected. Gives movements of Confederate Troops to Corinth. Estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000. Tells of mustering of Federals, estimated at 75,000 and their boats on the Tenn. River with "Corinth or Hell" written on their wheel houses. Hopes Lt. Col. Ingersoll or Crawford will join up before the battle. Is somewhat unwell and the Regiment has seen a very hard time since leaving Mobile, March 4th, but hopes to be all right. Mentions Generals Beauregard, Bragg, Ruggles, Withers, Anderson & Gladden as being in Corinth. Advises bringing stout boots and a pair of colored blankets. The mud is bad.

37. March 23, 1862
Addison, Stephen & Walter Smith
Subject:

To: E. W. Smith
(evidently in
Mobile)

Children's letter to their father with family news.

38. May 3, 1862
Addison G., Stephen &
Walter K. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Edward W. Smith
(probably in
Mobile)

Children's family letter. Steve's chills. Dr. Garber. "Uncle James" and "Frank" mentioned. The boys are going "bear footed". Inquiries about camp life. Postscript by C.E.S. (Mrs. John T. Smith).

39. May 7, 1862
E. W. Smith
Mobile, Ala.
Subject:

To: Addison, Stephen &
Walter Smith,
Livingston, Ala.

Family letter. They are all he has to live for since the death of their mother. Expresses confidence in their brilliant future, if they comport themselves properly. Directions to request "Aunt Connie" to have Darcus sun his clothes also to have his grape vines attended to. Offers his house for occupation by Uncle Robert. Believes Jeff Davis is stupid but that Beauregard in Miss & Johnson in Va. will win victories. Expects a change for the better or worse in the war situation. Believes it will come by July.

40. May 12, 1862
Addison G., Stephen &
Walter K. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: E. W. Smith
Place not given
(Probably Mobile)

Family letter. Three sons to their Father with postscripts from C.E.S. (Mrs. John T. Smith) and J.A.S. (Dr. Jos. A. Smith). Stevie is having chills. Mr. Kelly, the school teacher, has left but Mr. Sturdevant will get another.

41. May 14, 1862
E. W. Smith
Mobile
Subject:

To: Addison, Stephen &
Walter Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Life in camp. Things rough and cabins filthy. Considerable sickness.

Mentions Mrs. (T.H.) Lake. Wonders when the great fight at Corinth will take place. Dearth of war news.

42. May 10, 1862
E. W. Smith
Mobile, Ala.
For delivery by Mr. Sims
Addressed as My Precious Little Boys -
Subject:

To: Addison, Stephen &
Walter Smith, c/o
Dr. J. A. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Expressions of affection and pride in them. Answers Add's inquiry by saying he believes no fighting to take place soon at Mobile. Refers to news received of fighting at Corinth where it is said we killed from 300 to 500 "of them" and took 800 prisoners.

Bacon 60¢ a pound and other things proportionately high. We are having a hard time, but must hope for better times.

43. May 25, 1862
Addison, Stephen & Walter Smith
P. S. by J. A. Smith
Subject:

To: E. W. Smith
c/o Houston Sims
& Co.
Mobile, Ala.

Letter of children to their father. How to make ink out of red oak bark. A. G. Smith's dream about killing 1,000 Yankees.

P. S. by J. A. Smith telling of prevalence of chills and bad health. Request to be sent tobacco and pipes.

44. May 15, 1862
Addison G., Stephen &
Walter E. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Postscript by C.E.S.
(Cornelia E. Smith, wife
of John T. Smith)
Subject:

To: Their Father,
E. W. Smith

Family letter. Aunt Connie has begun to weave cloth. One of the boys was given some chickens, had no coop. One of them understood "we" had caught some 8,000 Yankees in the "little fight" at Corinth.

45. May 16, 1862
Addison G., Stephen &
Walter K. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: E. W. Smith
(probably at
Mobile)

(Note shows this
their 4th letter)

Children's letter to their father. The Tommy referred to was T. D. Cobbs. A. G. hears that the Yankees have taken Norfolk.

46. May 31, 1862
Dr. Joseph A. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: E. W. Smith
Mobile, Ala.
c/o Houston,
Sims & Co.

Family health and news and comments on the war. Names of a number of former officers from the county returning apparently not re-elected by their men, and of others elected. While they express confidence in Gen'l Johnston, in Va. he thinks McClellan has out maneuvered him, and that delay in Virginia "is death in the pot". Speculation on what Beauregard will do at Corinth - fight or withdraw to a better position and lead Halleck away from his boats. Wonders what is portended by the Emperor's move in Mexico. Mentions Gen'l Sturdevant & Gen'l John T. Morgan (of Selma).

47. June 6, 1862
Edward W. Smith
Mobile, Ala.
Subject:

To: Addison G., Stephen
& Walter K. Smith

Family letter to young sons. Hears "we" got the best of the fight before Richmond and if so this and Stonewall Jackson's movements will necessitate hot work in Virginia and Maryland soon. Regrets Stephen's chills. Enquires about some clothing sent to Livingston by Sarah Lake for him. Speaks of sickness and typhoid particularly in camp.

48. May 20, 1862
E. W. Smith
Mobile, Ala.
Subject:

To: Addison, Stephen &
Walter Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Letter to three young sons. Don't know what the result of the war will be, but believes the crisis is upon us and the character of the war must change soon. The clouds of the war are about to burst on us soon. Don't like the leadership of "our rulers". Some hope for an Armistice and peace, but he sees no such prospects. Thinks Kelly's leaving as a teacher a great loss. The men at Mobile have been ditching and throwing up breastworks for defense. Have drilled but little. Went in bathing at Dog River the night before. Inquiries about crop prospects. Camp life monotonous, general health improved but at times troubled with neuralgia.

49. May 29, 1862
E. W. Smith
Mobile, Ala.
Subject:

To: Addison, Stephen &
Walter Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Jocular, homely letter to his little boys. Mentions sickness in camp at Mobile and many furloughs on that account. Also mentions sickness at Corinth. Believes Beauregard will play the Yankees a big trick soon, and will try to glank them with the view of an immediate invasion. It is thought Stonewall Jackson may invade Maryland soon and if these plans are carried out we may have peace in six months. Thinks Davis has pretty well played out his policy and the country has unanimously pronounced him a fool. Coon selling \$2.25 wholesale and \$2.50 retail in Mobile. Left home April 29, and expected to be in battle here before this.

50. June 10, 1862
Addison G., Stephen & Walter K.
Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: E. W. Smith
c/o Houston, Sims &
Co.
Mobile, Ala.

Boys' letter to their father. Steve has chills. A. G. went to hear the Bishop preach that day. He looks like Mr. Tom Wetmore. They hear that France has "declared our independence". Inquiries about camp life and when their father will be home.

51. June 30, 1862
Addison, Stephen & Walter Smith
Subject:

To: E. W. Smith,
Mt. Olive, N. C.
Forwarded to Living-
ston, Ala.

Children's letter to their father containing some family news.

52. July 20 or 30, 1862
Edward W. Smith
Wayne County, N. C.
Subject:

To: Addison, Stephen &
Walter Smith

Effort to get home. Trains crowded since the Richmond battles & stench from the wounded. Many killed in the battles, among them J. E. Smith son of "Aunt Betsy". Fears the sacrifices equalled the gains. Hears the battles poorly conducted by those in command on our side.

53. August 8, 1863
Mary Amanda (Smith) Houston
of Opelousas, La. (sister of E. W. Smith)
Subject:

To: One of her brothers
(probably at
Livingston, Ala.)

Description of Bank's Raid through Opelousas. When his men defeated Taylor's men and caused them to retreat. Mentions Dr. Vaughn and wife. Describes conduct of negro slaves, looting and robbery by soldiers etc. Only one slave man Caesar and one woman, Rose, remained with her. Others went off with Federal Soldiers 4 certainly died, two more probably. One woman, Sally, particularly impudent and was sold after Federals left. She meets Federals and keeps her house from being looted. Anxious about Mobile. Rumor we have taken Washington. Mentions and wants news of a number of members of the family.

54. March 18, 1864
E. W. Smith
Demopolis, Ala.
Subject:

To: Rev. Mr. Waddill
Livingston, Ala.

Warning about treatment of writer's sons in school. Does not wish Rev. Waddill to apply the ferrule or other harsh punishment to them. Report them to Dr. (J. A.) Smith, who will remove them from the school, if necessary.

55. March 22, 1864
E. W. Smith
Montrose, Ala.
Subject:

To: Dr. Joseph A. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Business matters and caustic comments on the conduct of the Civil War. Mentions Thos. B. Wetmore, Thos. Cobbs, T. Reavis, Dr. Harwell & McConnico, as well as members of his own family.

56. August 31, 1864
E. W. Smith
Selma, Ala.
Subject:

To: Dr. J. A. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Directions to sell bonds to pay taxes. Mentions Wetmore, & Wetmore & Smith bonds. Says Confederate bonds and money will inevitably sink out of sight. Advice as to effect of conscription laws on labor.

57. September 1, 1864
E. W. Smith
Montgomery, Ala.
Subject:

To: Addison, Stephen &
Walter Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Indicates he was moved from Selma and stuck on mud bar in river. Meets brother John who with a detail of nine men is being sent by Col. Lockett to Meridian, Miss. Envies him the assignment. Discusses family health enjoins obedience to grandmother on the boys. Speaks affectionately of their mother. Does not believe peace will come soon. Hopes for a life together after the war.

58. January 17, 1865
E. W. Smith
Camp near Tupelo, Miss.
Subject:

To: "Dear Brother"
Evidently for
Dr. Jos. A. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Wants potatoes, tobacco and apparently hams and sausage sent to him by Harden's wagon. Mentions the negro Chesley. Hood's army seems whipped out. Excluding Forrest's men, he could not muster more than 15,000 effectives. Doesn't believe the army will make much of a fight under him. Beauregard says we may have peace in three weeks or three months. Says Confederate Congress passed an act in secret session for gradual emancipation in 50 years, if England and France would recognize us and interfere to stop the war. Asks letters to be directed to Capt. T. H. Lake. His wife will advise the children of my address.

59. March 10, 1865
J. A. Smith
Montgomery, Ala.
Subject:

To: S. U. Smith, Esqr.
Livingston, Ala.

Recovery of writer's trunk shipped on the S.S. Eliza from Mobile. Describes some of the contents and gives directions as to disposition of

various matters. Writer on the way to Philadelphia, evidently expects to stop off in N. C. Mentions a number of Livingston and Mobile people. Speaks of shipments to Jones' Bluff. Says never trust a careless man.

60. April 24, 1911
W. W. Hopkins
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Miss Kate E. Hopkins
920 S. 19th St.
Birmingham, Ala.

Enclosing original receipts for 100 bales of cotton taken by the Federal Authorities from Devereux Hopkins in Choctaw County, Ala. in July and August 1865. Statement of attempted graft by Government agent.

61. August 2, 1865
J.A.S.
(Joseph Andrew Smith)
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Stephen U. Smith
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Mainly warning of notice from Mr. Metcalfe of a Mr. Green's financial condition. Mentions Scruggs, Williams, Arrington, New & Payne as being candidates in the election, but does not mention the offices involved. Says dry weather has made the country healthier than he has known it, but any cases of fever would be violent.

62. November 22, 1865
A. A. Winston, Late Bonded Agent
U. S. Treas. Dept., Sumter County, Ala.
Gainesville, Ala.
Subject:

To: M. C. Houston
Livingston, Ala.

23 bales of cotton of Houston, seized by one Ellsworth, apparently as confiscated. With letter same to same Sept. 1, 1865 and enclosing copy of letter Winston to S. B. Eaton, Selma, Ala., all on same subject. Notation on back of envelope by A. G. Smith.

63. August 16, 1869
Eugene Garber
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

Copy

To: Buckner Garber

Description of Ku Klux raid on Dr. Chateau in which Copeland was killed, as was young Browning, a Ku Klux. Notes about the matter & Steve Renfro's part in it. Shooting and wounding of the negro George Houston & his son.

64. November 23, 1869
E. W. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

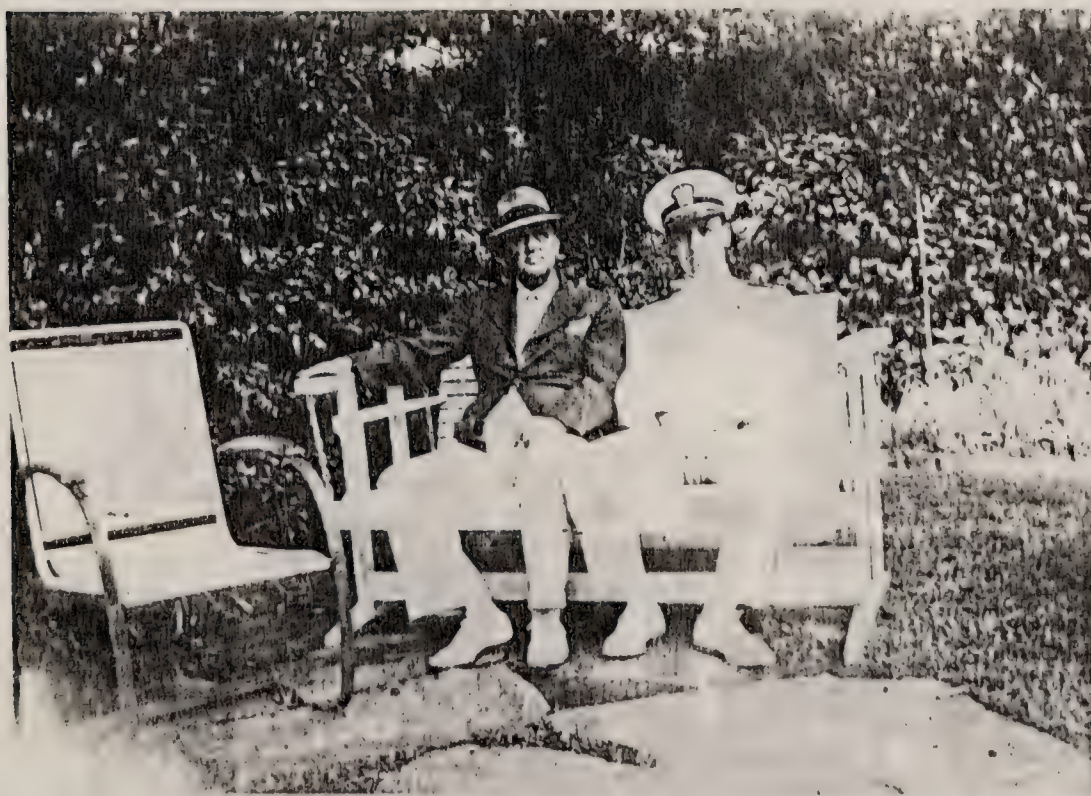
To: Addie G. Smith
c/o Rev. Wm. R.
Wetmore
Lincolnton, N. C.

Family letter father to young son off at school. Speaks of

1943



Mrs. Florida Graves Smith



Edward D. Smith
and
Lieut. E. D. Smith, Jr., U. S. N. R.

1943



Lieut. Addison G. Smith, U. S. N. R.
and Young Ad



Lieut. Edward D. Smith, Jr., U. S. N. R.
and Young Laura

repairing the home, visit of himself and Stevie to Henry Gowdy, at York, mentions Emerson, Beggs and the Livingston Home Journal and its editor, Mr. Herr. Says Jim Trueheart nephew of Robert H. Smith of Mobile is making fine record at U. of Va. Phil May & Stevie to go to Lincolnton next term.

65. January 14, 1870
E. W. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: A. G. Smith
Lincolnton, N. C.

Family letter. Advising that Stevie would join Phil May's son and go to Lincolnton to school. Moralizing on life and advising on same. Congratulates recipient & Emerson Beggs on school record. Refers to article in Livingston Journal referring to recipient. Says few will be well educated now making a better opportunity for those who are. Judge Reavis, Cockrell, Wm. Little and the writer bought Howie's hotel without the stable for \$1,000. Expects to get whole property for \$2,600.00

66. March 17, 1870
E. W. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: A. G. Smith
Evidently at the
Wetmore Academy,
Lincolnton, N. C.

A statement of the writer's properties and assets and that the writer owes some money. Advice to keep real estate and not lend out money, also not to hang around drugstores, etc. Refers to "my lively little Stevie", also at Lincolnton and to Walter, at Livingston. Hears good reports of the boys from Mr. Wetmore. Prefers Princeton, Gen'l Lee's College in Virginia or a military school such as the one at Lexington for his son. Advises the study of civil engineering. Believes there will be further civil convulsions, possibly war.

67. July 20, 1871
D. E. Smith
(evidently Dr. Daniel
Everitt Smith)
Dudley, Wayne Co., N. C.
Subject:

To: "Dear Cousin"
(evidently Rev.
S. U. Smith of
Eutaw, Ala.)

Answering inquiries of the recipient as to old friends and relatives in Wayne County, N. C.

Paints a very gloomy picture of the deaths and ruin worked by the war on a previously prosperous and happy people. The names of many friends and kinsmen given.

68. May 24, 1873
E. W. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Col. D. Hopkins
Stockton, Calif.

Friendly letter showing previous acquaintance, containing

particularly inquiries as to what Col. Hopkins had learned in California concerning raising stock. Saying the writer had 3,200 acres of land in Sumter County that ought to be splendid for stock raising. Mentioning various of the older members of the Smith family. Saying he believed the recipient would be pleased with his three sons, if recipient knew them. Says Helen Rhodes married Syd. Prince on the 20th instant.

69. October 1, 1873
and Oct. 3, 1873
Clara
Subject:

Notes

To: A. G. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Invitations to a sociable. Clara was Miss Clara Brown, afterwards Mrs. Lurton of St. Louis, Mo., and after his death Mrs. Dr. Randall of Livingston, Ala. She was the mother of Brown Lurton and Maud Lurton.

70. October 29, 1874
Mary Phifer
562 W. Fayette St.
Baltimore, Md.
Subject:

To: A. G. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Thanks for a letter telling about Stevie's arrest. Stevie had written he was in camp under guard of U. S. Soldiers, but had not given reason for his arrest. Expresses indignation, sympathy with Ala. and wonders if there ever will be peace. Mentions Mr. Wetmore's arrest also.

71. July 16, 1875
A. G. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Stevie Smith
Lincolnton, N. C.

Brotherly letter, advising of paying attentions to Miss (Florence) Hopkins and her visits to Livingston (where she stayed with the Cobbs family) asks if Steve intends to marry or not and sends regards to Mamie (Phifer).

Expects the negroes think Hester was right when he said A.G.'s office was the head of the Ku Klux Klan, as Walter (Smith) frailed Ben (?) like the devil in the office.

72. July 30, 1875
W. K. Smith
"Oak Grove"
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: Steve Smith
Lincolnton, N. C.

Brotherly family letter. Crops laid by. Crops in county good. Baskets ready for picking cotton. Mentions entertainment at Col. Brown's a watermelon cutting at the Tankersleys and several picnics and an ice cream party at Maj. Cobbs'. Had to whip Ben and then Ben & King.

Things look serious as to Add & Miss Hopkins. Sends a message to that gal (Mary Phifer).

73. December 5, 1876

Receipts Stephen Smith and W. K. Smith for their distributive shares of the estate of E. W. Smith, to A. G. Smith, administrator, including all the interest of that estate in the estate of Joseph A. Smith.

74. December 1, 1882
Senate Chamber
Montgomery, Ala.
A. G. Smith
Subject:

To: E. D. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Father's letter to a son (child), E. D. Smith, who had tried to write him a letter, with the attempt and the mother's translation enclosed. Written while the writer was a State Senator.

75. December 1, 1882
A. G. Smith
Montgomery, Ala.
Subject:

To: Mrs. A. G. Smith

Seventh anniversary of their marriage. Gov. Cobbs' going out of O'Neal in as Governor. Cobbs' administration good. Mentions Senator (afterwards Gov. Thomas) Soay, and McKee, Governor's Secretary.

76. August 15 & 21st, 1882

Sight drafts of A. Brown, Mobile, Ala. and The Dr. Horter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo. on A. G. Smith in re estate of Dr. M. C. Kinard.

77. July 18, 1885
James Cobbs
Mobile, Ala.
Subject:

To: D. Hopkins
Livingston, Ala.
Addressed as "My dear Brother"

Cotton receipts and whether the government actually got the Hopkins cotton. Mentions Louis H. Kennerly and Thomas H. Carner, the latter in New Orleans and fined \$9,500 for cotton appropriation.

78. Undated
E. (Elizabeth) W. Hopkins.
Subject:

To: Edward Devereux Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Sending milk and expressions of regard to sick grandson. Remarks about the muddy walk home on a previous occasion. (She died March 6, 1884.)

79. October 28, 1887

Receipted bill of Livingston Male Academy, signed by Joel C. DuBose, to A. G. Smith for tuition, incidentals and Reader for E. D. Smith.

80. April 6, 1889
U. S. Senator, John T. Morgan
Washington, D. C.
Subject:

To: A. G. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Appointment of Miss Kate E. Hopkins to postmastership at Livingston, Ala.

81. June 4, 1889
T. N. McClollan
Montgomery
(Judge of Superior Court)
Subject:

To: A. G. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Sending attorney general's report 1887-1888 advising that he was studying record in Winston-Mitchell case.

82. October 2, 1889
Dr. W. H. Sledge
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: A. G. Smith
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Evidence as to some act of arson, to be used in court.

83. September 29, 1890
James L. Pugh
Eufaula, Ala.
Subject:

To: A. G. Smith
Livingston, Ala.

Solicitation of A. G. Smith's vote for Pugh for the U. S. Senator.

84. D. Hopkins
Livingston, Ala.
October 25, 1896
Subject:

To: Mrs. A. G. Smith

Letter to daughter, sending messages to her family, regretting she has been troubled with sore throat and sending her Dr. Langdon's prescription for it. Dr. Langdon was the Hopkins family physician in California.

85. November 1, 1896
E. D. Smith
Washington, D. C.
Subject:

To: Mrs. A. G. Smith
Birmingham, Ala.

Family letter containing observations on the Bryan-McKinley election to be held in a couple of days. Describing election activities in Washington. States about 30,000 people employed by the government and their jobs dependent on the election.

86. December 10, 1896
E. D. Smith
Washington, D. C.
Subject:

To: Mrs. A. G. Smith
Birmingham, Ala.

Description of the opening of Congress. Celebrities mentioned.
Ceremony attended with the Bankhead family and on Capt. Bankhead's passes.
Mrs. Owen's aspirations as a writer.

87. Undated
(probably about June 1897)
E. D. Smith
Washington, D. C.
Subject:

To: Mrs. A. G. Smith
Birmingham, Ala.

Description of W. J. Bryan and one of his arguments before the
U. S. Supreme Court, and of his speaking at Alexandria, Va. Comments on
Washington Society.

88. March 7, 1898
Anne Smith
Opelousas, La.
Subject:

To: A. G. Smith
322-3-4 Chalifoux Bldg.
Birmingham, Ala.

Family letter. Expresses hope the U. S. & Spain may have
an amicable adjustment of their troubles. Expresses a dread of all wars
since our Civil War.

89. May 20, 1920
A. G. Smith
Birmingham, Ala.
Subject:

To: E. D. Smith
Atlanta, Ga.

Enclosing copy of letter A. G. Smith (to Lauren Foreman)
Editor Southern (Ry.) News Bulletin, concerning "Four Generations of the
Family in Southern Railway Service".

Also copy of the printed article.

90. July 14, 1903
S. A. E. Smith
Livingston, Ala.
Subject:

To: A. G. Smith
Birmingham, Ala.

Advising of the destruction of a note of \$550.00 "against"
James H. Houston, Jr. as she does not want it charged against him.

91. May 19, 1931
Thomas D. Cobbs, Judge Civil Court
of Appeals, San Antonio, Texas
Subject:

To: E. D. Smith
Atlanta, Ga.

Family letter. Mentions sons of recipient and his own son, Tommie, afterwards City Attorney of San Antonio.

92. March 7, 1933
Alex M. Garber
Birmingham, Ala.
Subject:

To: E. D. Smith
Atlanta, Ga.

Sending picture of recipients grandfather, E. W. Smith. Remarks on the latter's character. Speculation on what he would do now under present conditions and the "Bank Holiday".

March 8th - reply by E. D. Smith comparing for the better conditions now with those after the Civil War. Expressing confidence in the ability of the successful to survive, and speaking of the 1907 panic.

93. April 6, 1938 Carbon of letter
Alex M. Garber
Birmingham, Ala.
Subject:

To: E. D. Smith, Sr. &
E. D. Smith, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Congratulations to E. D. Smith, Jr. on his approaching marriage to Laura Maddox (April 9, 1938. Allusions to the Bass Family relations and genealogy. Date of birth, marriage and death of Stephen Smith, the father of E. W. Smith.

94. Colog of Princeton University (Catalogus Collegii Neo-Caesareusis, Anne LXXXVI) Showing Page 99, "Edvardus" W. Smith to have been a graduate in 1848.

94.A Autograph Album of E. W. Smith at Princeton.

95. Receipts, signed
Nov. 26, 1856, March 23 & June 24, 1857,
June 23, 1858, and March 16, 1859, by D. J. M. Fulton on behalf of
H. E. & S. W. Ala. RR. for money paid by E. W. Smith. Money to bear
8% interest and to be redeemable in stock of the company.

96. 1864 and 1865
Accounts 1 & 2 apparently in
handwriting of J. A. Smith
Subject:

With E. W. Smith

Miscellaneous advances and purchases for E. W. Smith and his sons, with entries of credits.

97. September 2, 1872, and
February 3, 1873.

Receipts to A. G. Smith from Cumberland Univ., Lebanon, Tenn, for tuition \$60.00 each and contingent fees, \$5.00 each, entitling him to recitation for the 43rd & 44th terms.

98. May 30, 1873.

Original order of court, signed by T. Dev. Cobbs, Special Register in the Chancery Court of the 4th Ala. District, Admitting Addison G. Smith on motion to practice in all the courts of Alabama except the Supreme Court. Shows he had already been admitted to practice in all the courts of Tennessee.

99. August 1882.

Receipts to A. G. Smith, administrator Estate M. C. Kinnard, deceased for disbursements from that estate.

100. March 20, 1890
R. F. Kolb
Montgomery
Subject:

To: The Public
An Open Printed Letter

Kolb's Candidacy for Governor. Contains among other things letters of recommendations from a number of prominent men, written in 1886 to Governor Seay for Kolb as Comr. of Agriculture.

101. Undated (Probably 1891)

Clippings from newspapers concerning the Kolb-Jones nomination by the State Democratic Convention, evidently intended for use by A. G. Smith in a speech at Gainesville, Ala.

102. June 5, 1893
A. G. Smith
Chmn. State Dem., Ex. Com.
Birmingham, Ala.
Subject:

To: A. T. Goodwin
Chmn. State Ex. Com.
of Jeffersonian Dem.
Party of Ala.

Answer to proposition submitted by Goodwin May 12, 1893 -
The effort being to find a way to heal the breach then existing in the party in the state.

Note that the official name of the party then was "The Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama".

103. September 2, 1901

Edward D. Smith's certificate of admission to practice in the U. S. Courts for the Northern District of Ala. on motion of W. R. Houghton, Signed by Chas. J. Allison, Clerk.

104. February 17, 1902.

Life certificate of registration as a voter by A. G. Smith, Beat 37 Jefferson County, Ala. "as provided by the Constitution".

105. August 15, 1903.

Receipt of Sloss Sheffield Coal & Iron Co. to A. G. Smith, Receiver of Lady Ensley Coal Iron & RR Co.

106. April 26, 1935.

A statement to the Citizens of Alabama and Friends of the University of Ala. from B'ham, Alumni Association. Joined in by the Alumni Council of the U. of A.

107. Some telegrams of Condolence on the death of A. G. Smith at Birmingham, Ala. May 16, 1933.

108. Some letters of condolence on the occasion of the death of A. G. Smith, May 16, 1933, Birmingham, Ala.

109. November 5, 1846

Letter George Wilkins Kendall. Probably to M. C. Houston, Livingston, Ala. Apparently an eye witness account of the death of Capt. R. A. Gillespie and of the slaying by his men of the Mexican who shot him. Description of his character, his wound, his death and first burial and the place of his first grave.

NOTE:

ROBERT ADDISON GILLESPIE - for whom Addison Gillespie Smith was named

Born in Blount County, Tenn., June 12, 1815. Killed while storming the Bishop's Palace at Monterey, Mexico, September 22, 1846.

A fairly full account of his life and death is to be found in "The Houston Family" by Rev. Samuel R. Houston of Pickaway Plains, Monroe County, West Virginia, published by Elm Street Publishing Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1882.

He was the brother of Mrs. M. C. Houston, the grandmother of Addison Gillespie Smith of Livingston and Birmingham, Ala. Gillespie County Texas was named for Captain Gillespie.

He is mentioned in the western novel "Bernot Lyle" by Clements. Also possibly in "Buckskin Gray" by the same author.

110. Editorial, probably from Columbia, Tenn. Beacon, Co., Oct. 1846. Containing account of life and death of Captain R. A. Gillespie, which is set out in Henderson-Taylor Citation and the letters of Lieut. Nelson and Captain Walker.

111. Editorial the "Sumter (Ala.) Whig". About October or November 1846. Containing account of career and death of Robert Addison Gillespie.

112. November 1846.

Newspaper clipping from the "Sumter Whig" containing a sketch of the career and death of Captain Robert Addison Gillespie. (B) Blount County, Tenn. 1815, moved to Morgan County, Ala. in 1837, emigrated to Texas. Killed September 22, 1846, while leading his company of Texas Rangers in the storming of the Bishop's Palace at Monterrey, Mexico in the Mexican War. On the reverse side are interesting advertisements and judicial notices, containing names of Sumter County, Ala. people. Captain Gillespie was a great uncle of A. G. Smith and the latter was named for him. A county in Texas was also named for him.

Also extract from Thrad's Pictorial History of Texas concerning Captain Gillespie.

113. November 19, - probably 1846.

Clipping from unidentified newspaper containing citation of General Zachary Taylor, by J. Pickney Henderson, Major General Commander Texas Volunteers, of Captain Addison Gillespie.

114. December 1, 1846.

Clipping from "The Daily Eagle" concerning death of Robert Addison Gillespie, carrying letter from Lieut. G. H. Nelson and Postscript by Captain S. H. Walker, both of the Texas Rangers. Letter written to James H. Gillespie of Denmark, Tenn., brother of Captain Gillespie. It recounts Captain Gillespie's career, tells of his death and his first burial at Monterrey, Mexico.

115. March 5, 1847.

Clipping from "Tennessee?) Democrat March 13, 1847) San Antonis de Bexar, containing account of the obsequies of Captain R. A. Gillespie at "Bexar" March 2, 1847. And reference to monument for him from funds raised by popular subscription.

116. Copy of Eulogy by James C. Wilson, April 21, 1856. On occasion of removing the remains of Captains Samuel L. Walker and "Ad" Gillespie. Original in archives in Odd Fellows Lodge in San Antonio, Texas. Captain Walker had expressed the wish to be buried with his bosom friend, Captain Gillespie.

117. Letter
February 8, 1930
A. G. Smith of B'ham, Ala.

To: E. D. Smith
Atlanta, Ga.

Enclosing memoranda as to Gillespie family furnished by

Jim M. Gillespy, Attorney at Law, Birmingham, Ala.

118. Letter
March 20, 1930
A. G. Smith
Birmingham, Ala.

To: E. D. Smith
Atlanta, Ga.

Enclosing "Memorandum" of life of Robert Addison Gillespie, and stating why he (A.G.S.) did not take Gillespie's full name. (The initials would have been R.A.G.S.)

119. Picture of the grave of Captain Robert Addison Gillespie, San Antonio, Texas.

120. Article from Collier's for August 30, 1930.

"A Captain of the Rangers" by Owen P. White. Relates largely to Captain Jack Hays. Tells about Gillespie killing an Indian chief.

121. "Brush Poppers" in Saturday Evening Post of April 11, 1931 by Stuart N. Lake, telling about the same incident.

122. December 1872.

Speech of Barnett Gibbs in contest for Philomatheon Medal Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.

Subject "Resolved that the continuation of unrestricted immigration will prove detrimental to the best interest of the United States".

Argument in the affirmative.

123. Probably 1882.

Notes of political speech in the handwriting of A. G. Smith, advocating election of Democrats and approving Republicans. Shows he has been "nominated" - evidently to the State Senate; and that he was the first man born in Sumter County to be nominated to the State Senate from the Senatorial District.

124. March 20, 1868.

Notes of essay or speech in the handwriting of Edward W. Smith, on ultraism, advocating moderation and common sense in all things.

125. Notes of speech in handwriting of A. G. Smith relating to and advocating the adoption of the constitution of Alabama of 1875.

126. 1892 Speech of A. G. Smith, delivered in Sumter County, Ala. in favor of the Democratic Party and against the Farmer's Alliance and the Ocala Platform.

Accompanied by then current clippings and other articles.

127. Extracts from The Alabama Historical Quarterly Spring Issue 1941. Containing an article on Wm. Rufus King - from whom DeVane Jones, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama is descended.

And to whom A. G. Smith of Livingston and Birmingham, Ala. was related.

Also an article about the old Montgomery Theatre. Captain W. H. Graves and General Holtzclaw owned this theatre jointly when Mrs. E. D. Smith, Captain Grave's daughter, was a girl.

128. June 18, 1874

Commencement address to DuBose's School, Livingston, Ala. entitled "Men's Minds" by A. G. Smith.

XVIII

Metal Carton Containing:

- (a) Diploma Addison G. Smith issued 1873 by Cumberland University Law School, Lebanon, Tenn.
- (b) Certificate Philomathic Society, Cumberland University, to A. G. Smith.
- (c) License to practice law in Tennessee, issued to A. G. Smith by Cumberland Law School.
- (d) License to practice law in the Courts of Alabama, issued to A. G. Smith by the Supreme Court of Alabama.

